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## Ford Sets A Record For Profit

### Earnings Abroad Set Pace, Rising 75% in Quarter

**DETROIT** — Ford Motor Co., whose aggressive streamlining has challenged its global competitors, reported Thursday an auto industry record for earnings in a single quarter with a 9 percent climb in profit from a year before.

Boosted by a 75 percent jump in overseas earnings, the No. 2 U.S. automaker continued its assault on General Motors Corp., the world's largest car maker, which has been slower in adapting its operations and designs to match Japanese and European competition.

Ford's profit for the first quarter of this year, the period from January through March, rose to \$1.623 billion from \$1.49 billion in the comparable period of 1987.

Ford's earnings far exceeded the \$1.4 billion that stock analysts had expected. The results led to predictions that the automaker would continue to lead the industry in earnings throughout 1988, partly because it has boosted its planned production for the second half of the year.

"Ford's gross profit per unit and manufacturing profit per unit are far and away better than General Motors," said Joe Phillippi, analyst with Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. in New York.

Mr. Phillippi said that Ford's sales include a healthy percentage of high-profit vehicles, and it has the best control over costs in the industry.

Ford's 10.3 percent drop in U.S. earnings to \$1.04 billion was offset by record overseas profit, which jumped 75 percent to \$580 million.

The increase came despite a two-week strike at Ford's British unit in January. The company said the strike cut earnings by \$100 million.

Overall, Ford's European performance was boosted by strong sales throughout the European industry, improved profit margins and some changes in currency exchange rates, the company said.

In fresh evidence of European demand, Ford-Werke AG, the automaker's West German subsidiary, said Thursday that it would introduce extra Saturday shifts at

## U.S. and Kremlin Dispute INF Treaty

### Americans Say Verification Issues Could Complicate Senate Approval

By Michael R. Gordon  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Sharp differences have emerged between U.S. and Soviet officials over interpreting verification provisions in the treaty banning medium- and shorter-range missiles, and administration officials are concerned that the development could complicate prospects for Senate approval of the pact.

With the Moscow summit meeting only a month away, the Americans say the Soviet Union has backed away from some of its verification obligations under the accord during recent technical talks over how to put the treaty into effect.

Administration officials have been hoping that they could quietly resolve the differences in behind-the-scenes talks and thus not give ammunition to opponents of the treaty in the Senate. The Senate must approve the accord, and supporters fear the opponents may be able to use the differences of interpretation to argue that the agreement is unclear or as evidence the Soviet Union may not honor it.

Administration officials said a cable had been drafted, instructing the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to ask Soviet Foreign Ministry and to ask Soviet authorities to confirm the American understanding of the treaty.

One of the important differences concerns the scope of American inspections of Soviet sites. The issue is whether American monitors will be allowed to look inside Soviet structures and vehicles big enough to conceal small rocket stages but too small to hide entire SS-20 medium-range missiles.

During the talks, the Soviet negotiators initially insisted that they should be able to look inside American structures that could hide individual rocket stages, since the American Pershing-2 missiles are transported in such stages and assembled on their launchers. But the Soviet representatives contended the American side should not have the same right because the Soviet SS-20 missiles are transported as complete units in canisters.

The Americans insist the United States won this right during the hectic final hours of treaty talks, two days before the agreement was signed in Washington on Dec. 8, and that such inspection is incorporated in the agreement. But Major General Vladimir Medvedev, a Soviet negotiator of the agreement, disagreed with this view during technical talks on the treaty in Washington this month.

As the treaty talks were being completed, some critics argued that the administration was preparing a flawed agreement by rushing to finish it in time for signing at the



CONFLAGRATION IN MANILA — Residents training a firefighter's hose at a house to prevent the spread of a blaze that swept through the crowded Pandacan area of Manila on Thursday, destroying more than 800 houses and leaving as many as 9,000 people homeless. Five persons, including two firefighters, were reported injured in the fire. Four looters were arrested.

## Walkout Continues In Poland

### Top Aides Trying To End the Worst Unrest in 6 Years

*The Associated Press*

WARSAW — A member of the ruling Politburo went to a strike-bound steel mill on Thursday, but there was no sign of progress toward settling Poland's worst labor unrest in six years.

Authorities moved to block a second strike called for Friday in another city by reportedly detaining an organizer, but activists said their plans were still on.

The high-level visit to the Lenin steel mill near Krakow by a Politburo member, Alfred Miodowicz, came on the third day of a strike by workers for higher pay.

Workers expressed outrage that management began talks Thursday with the official trade union at Nowa Huta, bypassing the unofficial strike committee. Several hundred students rallied in support of the steelworkers in Krakow until being dispersed by the police.

The strike at the 32,000-worker Nowa Huta plant was the biggest in Poland since the 1981 crackdown on the outlawed Solidarity union. Organizers said at 16,000 workers were taking part in the stoppage.

"We are still waiting in vain for a proposal to meet the mill management," said Stanislaw Handzlik, a Solidarity activist at the plant. He spoke Thursday evening, 18 hours after the last talks between management and the strike committee, broke off.

"We feel it is a test of nerves at the moment," he said.

Workers were aware of parallel talks with the official union, Mr. Handzlik said, adding that there were rumors that force might be used against the strikers.

But Mr. Miodowicz, who accidentally met Western reporters at the plant, said when asked about the rumors, "I don't think that will be necessary."

Mr. Handzlik and other strikers later said they were told by management that Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szajala, the chief negotiator of industrial policy, had arrived and was holding a "crisis staff meeting" with management.

The involvement of two such senior officials would indicate a high level of official concern about the strike, which comes only a few days before official May Day celebrations, a traditional time of protest for government opponents.

Meanwhile, authorities took steps to prevent another threatened strike from breaking out at Stalowa Wola, in southeastern Poland.

Factory officials confiscated the work passes of some employees in order to block the strike, which has been called to begin at 7 A.M.

The negotiations with the official union at Nowa Huta, which were quickly reported by the state-run press agency PAP, appeared to be an effort to steal the initiative from an unofficial 16-member strike committee formed shortly the strike began Tuesday. The strike committee said in a statement issued late Wednesday that it alone represented the striking workers.

The strike committee's demands included a call for an immediate 50 percent pay raise on the average monthly wages of \$105. The committee also said that \$15 paid monthly in compensation nationwide for recent price increases should be doubled for industrial workers, teachers, health care workers and retirees.

Strikers said Thursday they had received many messages of support from other workers saying they were prepared to down tools in sympathy.

## In Kabul, Soviet Troops Recall Dread and Duty

### Soviet Advisers to Stay, Najib Says

By David K. Shipler  
*New York Times Service*

KABUL, Afghanistan — Private Yuri Moshnikov, a strapping 20-year-old tank operator in a bush hat and light khaki, leaned against the gate of a Soviet army base on the outskirts of Kabul on Wednesday morning and counted the days.

"One week from now, I'm going home," he said, and a grin gradually spread across his face.

"Then his beaming smile faded as he was asked how he felt about the war.

He has seen combat in the southern province of Kandahar; he has seen friends killed.

"This war is evil," he declared. "No one needs this war. Afghanistan doesn't need it. We don't need it."

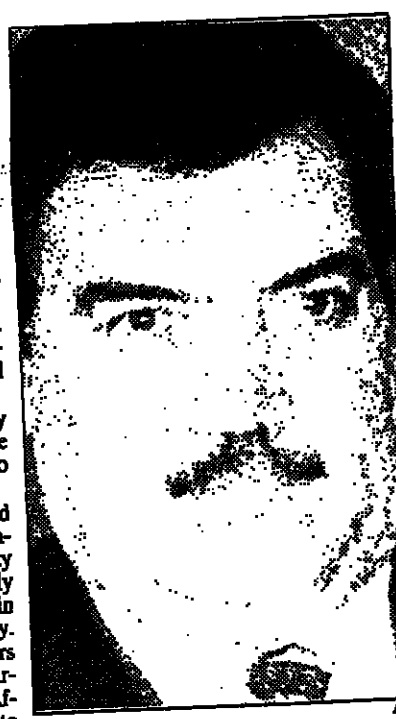
Then he added: "I fulfilled my duty. We came at the request of the Afghan government. We came to fulfill our duty."

That balance between dread and duty, between weariness of the seasoned combat veteran and fidelity of the good soldier, was carefully struck by a few Soviet soldiers in and around Kabul on Wednesday.

A couple of American reporters approached them without prior arrangement, and without any Afghan or Soviet officials present, to ask for their reflections on the war, on their country's role, on the future.

When asked if they thought it was a mistake for Soviet troops to enter Afghanistan in 1979, several of the soldiers hesitated.

"That's a complicated question," one said, before finally resorting to the official rationalization that the



President Najib

*New York Times Service*

KABUL, Afghanistan — The Afghan president, Major General Najib, said Thursday that Soviet military advisers would remain behind to help the Afghan armed forces after the Soviet troop withdrawal.

Answering questions at a news conference, he also asserted Afghanistan's right to continue acquiring weapons from the Soviet Union or any other country.

"The military cooperation of the Soviet Union with Afghanistan began 23 years prior to the April revolution," he said, referring to the Soviet-backed coup that brought the Communists to power in the April 1978. "It is not our position to stop cooperating with the Soviet Union, especially when the situation is not settled yet."

General Najib repeatedly when he negotiated with the U.S.-backed guerrillas whose tenacity on the battlefield brought Soviet troops to a stalemate. But he also made clear his intention to rely heavily on Soviet support after the pullout, which is to begin May 15 under the accord signed earlier this month at Geneva.

The agreement does not explicitly bar the presence of Soviet military advisers; it speaks only of the departure of "foreign troops." But the Reagan administration is concerned about the possibility of strong Soviet influence remaining in Afghan military affairs.

In signing as a guarantor of the accords, the United States reserved its right to continue arming the guerrillas if the Soviet Union continued to ship weapons to the Kabul government, which Washington regards as merely one faction in a contested struggle for power.

General Najib did not answer directly when asked if Soviet aid would end on May 15. "At the moment, our armed forces have

not yet been told when they will be pulling out.

"I will leave soon, soon, soon," said Captain Andrei Dobrovolsky, whose construction unit is building a residence for Soviet officials in the center of Kabul.

He and his men were working with their shirts off. "Everybody is very glad that we're going home," he said. "Morale is much better — much, much better."

Except for small contingents like Captain Dobrovolsky's, Soviet

**A WORD OF OPPORTUNITY**

LEAD OF INTERNATIONAL POSITION

ACCESS VIDE

## Klosk

### Orioles Fall, Again, to 21

**MINNEAPOLIS (AP)** — The Baltimore Orioles set an American League record on Thursday, losing their 21st straight game. They fell to the Minnesota Twins, 4-2, on just six hits against Allan Anderson and two relievers.

Baltimore broke the league record of 20 consecutive losses set by Boston in 1906 and tied by the Philadelphia Athletics in 1916 and again in 1943.

Next in line is the modern record of 23 straight losses by the 1961 Philadelphia Phillies.

Baltimore begins a three-game series in Chicago on Friday night. (Earlier story, Page 17.)

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## U.S. Secretaries: Taking Note of a Changing Craft

By Trish Hall  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Charles Miller will not be treating his secretary to lunch this week. About a year ago, Mr. Miller, president of a small computer company in Los Angeles, bought a system that, by automatically answering telephone calls, eliminated the job.

This is National Secretaries Week in the United States, when bosses are supposed to show gratitude for the dozens of chores their secretaries perform. But with the computerization of the office in recent years, those chores have been changing, along with the web of relationships that make up the American workplace.

Because machines are taking over so many duties, U.S. companies do not need as many secretaries. The secretaries who remain tend to work for more people.

"It is very seldom now that you have a one-on-one situation," said Sylvia Kurup, placement director at the Katharine Gibbs School in New York, which trains secretaries. Especially in the last year, she said, employers have been seeking secretaries who will work for at least three people and often many more.

Consequently, secretaries are less likely to have the close ties that grew out of the old system, where the boss, nearly always a man, relied on the secretary, nearly always a woman, for a variety of tasks.

Clerical workers made up 18 percent of the U.S. labor force in 1980, but the percentage is shrinking, said Faye Duchin, director of the Institute for Economic Analysis at New York University. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of jobs for secretaries, stenographers and typists increased by an average of 3.3 percent a year between 1982 and 1987, below the rate for total civilian employment.

Because there are fewer secretaries in many offices, some of the mundane but useful chores they once performed are simply left undone.

"Gone are the days of getting the coffee and watering the plants," said Dorothy Servello, a personnel specialist at General Foods Corp., where some secretaries now work for 10 or more people. "The time isn't there."

Debbie Manocchi, a secretary in the company's Maxwell House coffee unit, works for 13 people. "Most of the time I have everything under control," she said. But while



Debbie Manocchi, seated, with 9 of her 13 bosses at the Maxwell House division of General Foods.

"everybody doesn't give me work at the same time, there are times when it gets crazy."

At Travelers Insurance Co., the secretary in the personnel department is no longer the one who keeps track of all the birthdays and collects money for cards and cake. Now friends or colleagues perform those functions. "If they want to get you a cake, they get you a cake," said Alice Simoa, a company spokeswoman.

The changes in the secretary's role date back at least to the early 1980s. First word processors and then personal computers cut down on tasks like ryping letters and photocopying memos.

Computers have also encouraged managers to do some work once handled by secretaries. For example, many managers now use computers to write the first draft of a



Clayton K. Yentter urged Congress to yield to the president on his objection to the trade bill. Page 3.

## General News

NATO defense ministers pledge to upgrade short-range nuclear forces. Page 5.

Panama arrested eight opposition leaders. Page 3.

## Business/Finance

Royal Bank of Scotland will acquire a Rhode Island bank for \$235 million. Page 11.

Dow Jones	
In New York	
DM	1,8688
Found	1,8726
Yan	124,526
FF	5,674

## Mitterrand and Chirac Clash Over Extremism

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — In their only face-to-face debate in the runoff round of the French presidential election, President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac blamed each other Thursday for fueling the rise of extremist politics in France.

In their liveliest exchanges in the nearly two-hour debate on national television, they each accused the other of appealing indirectly to the support of rightist extremists by sounding sympathetic to their grievances.

At the same time, both candidates hardened their tone on the issue of how to treat immigrant workers and illegal aliens in France. This has been an emotional issue used by Jean-Marie Le Pen, the National Front leader who won 14.4 percent of the votes in the first round of balloting on Sunday. Both candidates need some of these votes to win the final round May 8.

Billed as the high point of the French campaign, the debate gave Mr. Chirac an opportunity to reinforce his image as a strong national leader. Mr. Mitterrand defended his record as president for the last seven years.

Analysts said they doubted that the debate had changed many voters' views.

Mr. Chirac successfully maintained the more self-controlled style he has perfected and tried to corner Mr. Mitterrand into acknowledging that he had changed his political ideas frequently, without explanation.

Mr. Mitterrand acknowledged that he had often changed his opinions, particularly after becoming president. He said he had been flexible because France needed continuity in its policies.

The theme running through Mr. Mitterrand's remarks was the word "continuity" between his policies and the main options of previous French presidents. Mr. Chirac, he indicated, was seeking a "rupture"

See DEBATE, Page 2



# Kim Accuses U.S. Of Interference In Korean Politics

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — A rejuvenated Kim Dae Jung, now South Korea's chief opposition leader following the elections on Tuesday, harshly criticized the United States on Thursday in comments that appeared to presage new difficulties in U.S.-Korean relations.

Mr. Kim, whose relations with the United States have been complex and ambivalent throughout his career, attacked Washington for "inconsiderate, imprudent interference in the internal politics" of South Korea.

He said at a press conference that the United States had one-sidedly supported President Roh Tae Woo, whose "military regime," Mr. Kim said, "lacks legitimacy."

Washington will have to decide whether to "be the friend of democracy, or be the dictator's friend," Mr. Kim said, adding that he would resist U.S. efforts to open South Korea's markets to American farm products.

Mr. Kim will be an influential voice in the National Assembly elected on Tuesday. The ruling party lost control of the legislature for the first time in the nation's modern history, meaning that its conservative administration will no longer be able to manage quietly and unilaterally issues involving trade, defense and economics.

Mr. Kim's Party for Peace and Democracy helped engineer the stunning upset on Tuesday, winning the largest bloc of opposition seats. The ruling Democratic Justice Party won 125 seats, 25 short of a majority in the 299-seat house. Mr. Kim's party won 71 seats; and two other opposition parties and a handful of independents shared the rest.

The results revived Mr. Kim's fortunes, which had been flagging since he was placed third in a presidential election in December. Younger politicians had been saying that Mr. Kim, 62, should resign, and public pressure had forced him to nominally cede control of his party.

But on Thursday he was back on center stage, his picture hanging in party headquarters and his comments leading the evening newspapers. He discussed his plans for everything from farm policy to medical care in slums as if he were running the country.

"I went to bed wondering what the political world would be like without Kim Dae Jung," one government official said, referring to

election night. "I woke up and he was stronger than ever."

The turnout was all the more remarkable since Mr. Kim's party won only 19 percent of the popular vote on Tuesday, trailing not only the ruling party but another opposition party as well. His support was so concentrated in his home region, however, that his party was able to translate that meager share into a sizeable bloc of seats.

Mr. Kim will still need the cooperation of other parties to accomplish much in the National Assembly, and one key opposition bloc led by Kim Jong Pil, a former prime minister, is more conservative and likely to be more pro-American.

The opposition leader, who was at various times jailed, sentenced to death and exiled by past military-installed regimes, said his party will press for investigations into past abuses, including alleged election fraud in the presidential vote in December. He also accused corruption among relatives of Chun Doo Hwan, the former president.

Mr. Chun's younger brother was arrested earlier this month and charged with embezzling nearly \$10 million. The scandal widened Thursday night when former Seoul Mayor, Yum Bo Hym, a Chun appointee and ally, was charged with accepting about \$150,000 in bribes from a construction company in return for city contracts.

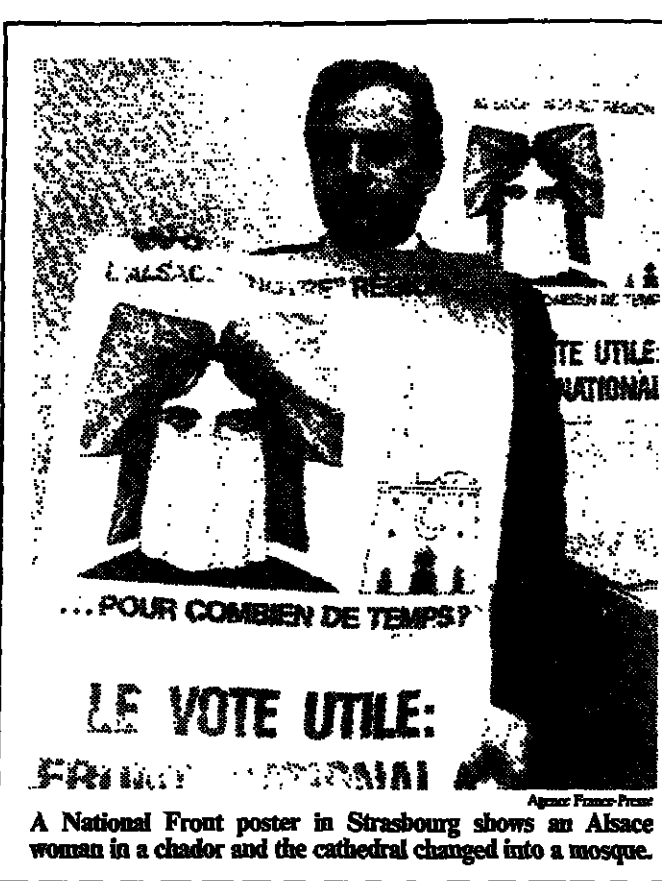
The scandal also threatened to move a bit closer to Mr. Chun himself when the Dong-A Ilbo newspaper reported that the city had spent more than \$1 million to buy and beautify land abutting Mr. Chun's private home.

Kim Dae Jung said he wants to investigate past scandals to reveal the truth, but not "to hurt anyone, not to damage anyone." He also said he is willing to cooperate with Mr. Roh's regime if it shows sincerity in pushing democratic reforms.

But Mr. Kim had few kind words for the United States. He said he has always been a friend of Washington.

"But in light of rapidly rising anti-Americanism, it has been really a gamble for me to defend America in this country," he said.

He then ticked off a list of grievances: President Reagan's White House meeting with Mr. Roh during the presidential campaign in the autumn, the State Department's most recent human rights report praising South Korean progress, the administration's quick acceptance of Mr. Roh's election while Mr. Kim was crying fraud.



# DEBATE: Chirac and Mitterrand Trade Charges in a Heated Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

with French habits that would trigger a strain in French society and France. On terrorism, Mr. Mitterrand said, "I'm totally intransigent." Mr. Chirac said that his government had a proven record of breaking up terrorist gangs.

On the general question of law and order, Mr. Mitterrand reacted sharply to Mr. Chirac's assertions that crime had dropped sharply during the last two years when conservatives had a parliamentary majority.

"I don't accept your accusations," Mr. Mitterrand said. "As far as public security is concerned, there has been continuity between my government and its predecessors."

These points, which occupied much more of the debate than unemployment and other social issues, reflected the candidates' preoccupation with stealing the political thunder of Mr. Le Pen.

Mr. Mitterrand, in the view of many observers, needs to capture at least one-third of those votes to win in the final round on May 8. Mr. Chirac frequently asked Mr. Mitterrand specific questions, apparently trying to press him into acknowledging contradictions in his policies.

# Racial Issue Perturbs French Electorate

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France, a country where Celtic, Latin and Germanic peoples have combined to form a nation proud of its status as a "land of asylum" for the politically persecuted, has become embroiled in an election debate on immigration, despite the fact that the number of immigrants has been in decline for the past decade.

Thanks largely to his none-too-subtle exploitation of this issue, Jean-Marie Le Pen, an extreme nationalist, set off what he called a "political earthquake" by winning an unexpectedly high 14.7 percent of the vote in the first round of the presidential election Sunday.

Along the Mediterranean coast, where many North African immigrants have settled, Mr. Le Pen won more than a quarter of the vote, and he was the front-runner in several towns. But he also was the leading nationalist candidate in conservative Alsace, which has a relatively small number of immigrants.

When Mr. Le Pen, invoking the spirit of Joan of Arc as the symbol of French racial purity, speaks of immigrants, he is not referring to the likes of Zola, Marie Curie, Rousseau, Lully, Necker and others who have helped mold the nation's culture and character.

He means Moslems, specifically the North African Arabs, African blacks and Asians who do much of the menial work in Paris, Marseille and other big cities and who are commonly blamed for unemployment and the high rate of crime in many rough areas. Mr. Le Pen and his followers have warned that Islam is slowly replacing traditional Catholic values in France.

Although Mr. Le Pen was eliminated in the first round, his strong showing cast a shadow over the French political scene. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, the surviving candidate of the right, needs the 4.4 million votes that went to Mr. Le Pen, but political commentators say he would alienate his more moderate supporters if he toyed too openly with his rival's ideas.

President Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist candidate, helped bring the immigration issue to the political foreground by suggesting that foreign residents be allowed to vote in local elections. Observers say he stands to benefit from the disarray on the right that this suggestion has caused.

Since the end of the colonial war in Algeria 26 years ago, France, with a population of 55.5 million, has become home to about three million Moslems from countries as far apart as Morocco and Pakistan; Mauritius and Turkey.

Sociologists argue whether they eventually will become assimilated with the consequent elimination of their religious and social differences, or become integrated while retaining a distinctive Islamic community. With about 80 percent of the North Africans who marry taking a non-Arab partner, slow assimilation seems more likely.

There are more nominal Moslems in France than either Protestants or Jews. But they have little in common with each other. They are increasingly non-practicing and, in any case, they have no formal religious hierarchy.

Early this year a commission of "wise men," representing both rightist and leftist political tendencies, delivered their recommendations for a new nationalities law. If adopted, children born in France of foreign parents will have to request citizenship rather than getting it automatically, because "the stranger's consciousness of French identity is the easier it will be to integrate."

On the other hand, many of those whom Mr. Le Pen apparently thinks of as immigrants are French citizens by birth — such as, for example, blacks from French overseas territories and dependencies, Moslems who fought for France in the Algerian civil war or Asians from former French territories in Indochina and India.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Hostage Acts as Kanak Go-Between

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (AFP) — Captain Philippe Legorjus, captured by Kanak separatists Wednesday with seven other gendarmes, has been allowed freedom of movement to act as a go-between in negotiations for the release of 23 French hostages held in New Caledonia, officials said Thursday.

They said Captain Legorjus, 36, who has commanded the 80 members of the gendarmes' anti-terrorist unit in New Caledonia since May 1985, was serving as go-between with the kidnappers and the French authorities, represented by General Jacques Vidal, armed forces commander in New Caledonia, and Jacques General Jean-Pierre Ballester.

In other developments Thursday, a gendarme was seriously wounded in an exchange of fire between security forces and Kanaks. And the minister of French overseas territories, Bernard Pons, said he was calling on the Paris government to ban the pro-independence Kanak Socialist Liberation Front. He said there was ample evidence of its involvement in "terrorist attacks" in New Caledonia and in the hostage-taking.

## Hungarian 'Old Guard' Is Attacked



Karoly Grosz

VIENNA (Reuters) — Prime Minister Karoly Grosz of Hungary suggested on Thursday that other members of the country's Communist leadership step down in what was widely seen as an attack on the party leader, Janos Kadar.

Mr. Grosz told the daily Magyar Hirlap that politicians should be able to withdraw from party politics if "biological laws" supported their abilities. "Of course, if we speak of biological matters we are speaking about old people, and right to the very top," Mr. Grosz said in the government newspaper.

Hungarian and Western sources in Budapest said Mr. Grosz's remarks were his most pointed attack on the party's old guard and were probably aimed at Mr. Kadar, who will be 76 next month. Mr. Grosz, 57, is a leading contender to succeed Mr. Kadar.

## Hong Kong Gets Draft Constitution

HONG KONG (HIT) — The first draft of what will become the Hong Kong constitution under Chinese sovereignty was issued Thursday here and in Beijing. The document contained few surprises.

Most of the provisions have been leaked to the Hong Kong press and discussed publicly by those involved in the drafting process. The so-called Basic Law, in exact and often contradictory language, addresses Hong Kong's post-1997 political, economic, and social structure, the rights of its people, and their future relationship with China.

On Thursday, critics repeated assertions that the document thwarts the intent of the Chinese-British accord signed in 1984, which sketched out broad guarantees of political and economic autonomy for Hong Kong through 2047. The critics say the draft language implies a larger degree of involvement by China than was envisioned in the 1984 accord.

## Palestinian Protest Hits Jerusalem

JERUSALEM (AP) — Palestinian bakers and street vendors joined a strike on Thursday that virtually closed down East Jerusalem and cities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israeli army troops shot and killed one Palestinian and wounded two.

The effectiveness of the strike was at odds with declarations by Israeli authorities that the 5-month-old movement in the occupied territories had begun to ebb. Palestinian leaders called the strike in a bulletin issued last week, and it appeared to be as widespread as dozens of others since the 1.5 million Palestinians in the occupied lands began what even the Israeli news spokesmen said was the uprising.

An army spokesman said troops shot and killed a 20-year-old Arab when they were attacked by hundreds of protesters in the village of Malka near the West Bank city of Ramallah. The killing raised the Arab death toll in the uprising to more than 175.

## Italy Drops Ban on Grapefruit Sales

ROME (AP) — Health officials who ordered the seizure of all grapefruit on sale in Italy said Thursday that the blue substance found in some fruit in Rome was not poisonous. The Health Ministry revoked the ban on grapefruit sales.

Health officials touched off an alert in 11 other Common Market countries when they reported Tuesday that they had found six poisonous grapefruits, and that it appeared to be an act of sabotage aimed at Israeli exports.

But the Health Ministry said Thursday that lab tests determined the substance was methylene blue, a nontoxic biological stain also used as an antidote for cyanide poisoning.

## For the Record

Strikes by Turkish workers hurt by the 70-percent rate of inflation gained momentum Thursday when 1,900 workers in five factories walked out, union sources said. At least 7,000 workers from the Turk-Israil union went on strike in cement, food, plastics and the industries. (Reuters)

The United States and the Soviet Union ended the regular spring session Thursday of their Standing Consultative Commission, which oversees implementation of bilateral arms control agreements including the 1972 ABM Treaty. The meetings lasted six weeks. (AP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (Reuters) — Striking clerical workers barricaded the Iceland international airport Thursday and prevented passengers boarding planes for continental Europe.

# BUSH: Support on Republican Right Wing Is Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

among the most important strategic imperatives of his campaign this year: to appease Republican conservatives now, lest they become a troublesome problem in the fall campaign.

October, Republicans say, is the time to reach out to the center; if Mr. Bush still needs to look over his shoulder and worry about the right, it will already be too late.

The other danger, in the view of some on the right, is that between now and the Republican convention, intense conservatives will focus their energies not on the Democratic enemy, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, but on interneicene battles for influence in the Republican Party.

"He's got to get conservatives off his back on issues like the vice presidency and onto the business of going after Dukakis," said Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, a thoroughly conservative congressman whom the Bush campaign has also asked for advice.

Some figures on the right wing of the party — for example, Richard A. Viguerie, the direct mail specialist, and Howard Phillips, the president of the Conservative Caucus — have already publicly criticized Mr. Bush, making no secret of their view that a Bush defeat would not be the worst thing that could happen to the republic or the Republican Party.

But criticism from Mr. Viguerie and Mr. Phillips does not really surprise the Bush camp or concern them too much, since the two men have also been deeply critical of President Ronald Reagan. More of a danger to Mr. Bush, in the eyes of many Republicans, is the possibility that a conservative insurgency could become more widespread.

Mr. Atwater and other Bush officials say this is unlikely. "To the extent that there is a problem," Mr. Atwater said, "it's a matter of getting everybody involved in the campaign."

Jim Pinkerton, director of research for the Bush campaign, said Mr. Bush had continually emphasized issues dear to social conservatives, including his opposition to abortion and his support for school prayer, the death penalty and "a general devotion to family values."

Mr. Pinkerton said that from the point of view of conservatives, "on most social issues, George Bush is right and Michael Dukakis is 100 percent wrong."

The rumblings on the right are a source of some frustration for the Bush campaign, since the vice president has spent the better part of his political career proving that he really is a conservative.

Burt Pines, vice president of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization, noted that Mr. Bush was a leader of Barry M. Goldwater's doomed 1964 campaign in Texas, the home state of Mr. Goldwater's opponent, Lyndon B. Johnson. "That took guts," Mr. Pines said.

In addition, Mr. Atwater encouraged Mr. Bush to make a series of speeches emphasizing right-wing themes as long ago as 1986. Mr. Atwater's strategy was to risk criticism then, in order to placate conservatives well in advance of the election.

# TREATY: INF Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

summit meeting, which is to begin May 29 in Moscow. The administration has denied this.

American officials said the two sides also have differences over inspection rights outside the Soviet missile-assembly installation at Volkovsk, and over how much access American inspectors should have to other Soviet facilities.

Some administration officials said they administered the differences would ultimately be resolved to the satisfaction of the United States.

"When this gets up to a high political level and is seen as an impediment to ratification," a ranking official said, "they will not let it get in the way."

Reagan administration officials said the United States first sought to resolve the dispute by asking General Medvedev to meet with Maynard W. Giltman, the principal U.S. negotiator of the accord. The American side said the meeting was too important to be treated as merely technical matters.

But General Medvedev refused to meet Mr. Giltman. Administration officials then considered having the issue raised by Secretary of State George P. Shultz during his trip this month to Moscow. Specialists said it was eventually decided that the U.S. Embassy in Moscow should take up the matter.

Although it was not clear that the cable drafted to the embassy had actually been sent, it reflected the concern within the administration over the verification issue.

# Armenian Chief Reported Slain

Agence France-Press

PARIS — The founder of an Armenian group that has claimed responsibility for numerous attacks in Europe and North America was shot and killed Thursday in Athens, a source said in Paris.

Hagop Hagopian, founder and leader of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, was assassinated in a southern suburb of Athens while carrying a passport identifying him as Abdul Mohammed Kashim, a South Yemeni businessman, the source said.

In Paris, the Armenian Democratic Front, a rival group, said Mr. Kashim and Mr. Hagopian were the same man. Mr. Hagopian was considered responsible for the attack at Orly airport near Paris in July 1983 in which eight persons died and 36 were injured.

# NAJIB: Soviet Advisers to Stay Behind After Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

He even broadened the invitation, saying, "Not only Soviet advisers, but also advisers of other friendly countries and even advisers from capitalist countries can help us in social, economic and other spheres, including the military sphere."

Contrary to earlier American reports that Soviet dependents were leaving Afghanistan in preparation for the withdrawal, U.S. officials here said this week there was no sign that the number of advisers or dependents had declined.

Smiling frequently and exuding confidence, General Najib presented himself as politically conciliatory.

He merely noted that the "opposition forces have rejected" his proposals, and accused them of "taking an illogical, rigid stand."

He also urged a role for the former king, Mohammed Zahir Shah, who has lived in exile in Italy since he was deposed in 1973.

"Any past personality of Afghanistan," the president said, "not only can, but has a responsibility, to play his patriotic role to establish national reconciliation and establish peace in the country. The ex-king can also have his part in this regard."

Some Afghans believe the former king can be an acceptable, neutral figure for a wide array of factions, from the pro-Soviet forces of General Najib to some of the seven guerrilla groups that have been supported with weapons from the United States.

"We hope that the seven-party alliance will respond to the aspirations of the Afghan people and join us in negotiations," General Najib said. "Now, it is a question of wisdom, realism and the high interests of our people. It is not a question of which political force should win, but which political force will lead the people to peace."

Despite a widespread impression in the West that his government would not be able to survive after a Soviet pullout, he scoffed at the image of the guerrillas marching into Kabul.

"They say they will be coming to Kabul on white horses," the president said. "We regard this as dividing up the skin of a bear that has not been hunted."

"Kabul is in the reliable hands of the government," he said. "There is no area in which the government will not be able to defend itself after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops."

# AFGHAN: Dread and Duty

(Continued from Page 1)

counter-revolutionaries. If we had not helped the legitimate Afghan army, it would not have been equal to the rebels.

Similar arguments were heard from others. "Our goals were reached with the signing of the agreement in Geneva," Captain Dobrovolsky said. The agreement calls for a nine-month withdrawal of the 115,000 Soviet soldiers beginning May 15.

"If the Geneva accord is observed by the U.S. or side, Pakistan," he said, "Afghanistan will be an independent country."

Senior Sergeant Aleksei Sayenko struggled with more difficulty over the questions.

"Of course it was good to help them," he said, "but for how long I'm not competent to say. It's a very difficult question for me. If we were of some help, it wasn't a mistake."

And it taught Private Moshnikov a great deal.

"Now that I've seen war," he said, "I don't want to see it any more. I don't want to go into combat. I want there to be peace in all the world."

# House Seeks ABM Limits

Tom Kenworthy of The Washington Post reported:

The House of Representatives, setting up its second confrontation with the Reagan administration over arms-control issues in as many years, has added provisions to a \$299.5 billion defense bill that would force compliance with the traditional interpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972 and the unratified 1979 strategic arms treaty.

Despite warnings from Republican lawmakers that the amendments to the Defense Department authorization bill would handcuff U.S. arms negotiators as President Ronald Reagan prepares for the Moscow summit, the House easily passed the restrictions on largely party-line votes.

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# Pentagon Sets Saudi Arms Sale

## Congress Is Wary Of AWACS Deal

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, seeking to capitalize on the momentum of a treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons, has formally notified Congress of its intention to proceed with sales of arms worth \$525 million to the kingdom.

A brief written statement from the Defense Department on Wednesday said the sales would "contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a friendly country which has been and continues to be an important force for progress in the Middle East."

The transaction, however, is expected to lead to a struggle with congressional opponents of part of the sale, which would provide Saudi Arabia with \$325 million in support equipment for its Airborne Warning and Control System, or AWACS, radar planes.

Those opponents contend that the systems should not be given to Saudi Arabia at this time because of the acquisition by the kingdom of intermediate-range CSS-2 class missiles from China, which are capable of reaching most points in the Middle East, including Israel.

The sale can be blocked if both houses of Congress adopt disapproval legislation within 30 days. To defuse the criticism, Saudi Arabia, which said the missiles are solely for defense and will not carry nuclear warheads, announced Monday it would sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. That accord, signed by more than 130 nations since 1968, obligates countries not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons.

Saudi Arabia also broke diplomatic relations with Iran, whose attacks on shipping as part of its war against Iraq have created an increasingly confrontational situation with the U.S. Navy.

In addition to the AWACS equipment, the Pentagon notified Congress on Wednesday of plans to sell 200 Bradley Fighting Vehicles and 4,400 anti-tank missiles to Saudi Arabia at an estimated cost of \$500 million.

The U.S. administration decided to go ahead with the arms deal despite opposition from a bipartisan group of 38 senators and a growing list of House members, believed to number about 200, that the sale be postponed. Congressional sources said Wednesday that the opposition appeared to be unchanged despite the reassurances by Saudi Arabia.

**Fahd Would Use Missiles**  
King Fahd has said that Saudi Arabia is prepared if necessary to use its newly acquired Chinese missiles to defend itself against Iran.

When reports from Kuwait, "We hope Iran will not stir up much trouble, and we do not want to test our people's ability to defend themselves," he said in an interview with the Kuwaiti daily Al-Sayassah published on Thursday. He said he hoped the new missiles would not have to be used. But he said, "If we are forced to use our defensive power, we will have no choice."

King Fahd said Iraqis last year smuggled 90 suitcases of explosives into his country in a bid to occupy Islamic shrines during the annual Moslem pilgrimage to Mecca. He apparently made the remarks before Riyadh broke off diplomatic relations with Tehran on Tuesday.



Senators Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, left, and John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, meeting with reporters after the Senate approved a trade bill. The vote fell short of the two-thirds majority needed to override a threatened presidential veto.

# Yeutter Urges Congress to Yield on Trade Measure

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade representative emphasized Thursday that President Ronald Reagan would sign the trade bill just passed by Congress if a provision were removed requiring workers to be warned of planned factory closings.

"We need a trade bill this year," Clayton K. Yeutter, U.S. trade representative, said on NBC-TV's "Today" program.

"There are a lot of good things in that legislation, so if a couple of necessary corrections are made and the bill comes back, I'm really quite confident the president would sign it," Mr. Yeutter said on another interview on "CBS This Morning."

Mr. Yeutter represents the administration in trade talks.

He urged Congress to revive the measure "very quickly" without the plant-closings provision, which would require companies to give

workers 60 days' notice of intended plant closings.

Business groups and Mr. Reagan oppose the provision because they consider it an intrusion by the federal government into private industry.

Congressional Democrats said Thursday that they considered the measure to be still alive despite Mr. Reagan's threat to veto it and called on the president to "rethink his position."

"This bill isn't dead yet," said the Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia. "The bill is in the White House court. If there is a demise of this bill it will occur at the White House, not here."

House officials said it would be next week before the 1,000-page bill could be put into proper form and delivered to the White House. Mr. Reagan would then have 10 days either to sign it or to veto it. The bill would increase the pow-

er of the U.S. trade representative to act against other countries that use unfair trade practices, make it easier to curb imports, repeal the windfall profits tax on oil companies and increase agricultural subsidies.

Mr. Byrd said the Senate had only about 90 legislative days left this year and had a heavy schedule. Asked if it would accept proposed changes from the White House, Mr. Byrd said, "We're not spoon fed from the White House."

The House speaker, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, urged Mr. Reagan to sign the bill, which he said has overwhelming popularity across the United States.

"There has to be a warm side to the president," he said. "I can't believe it falls on deaf ears or a flinty heart."

The governments of Japan and South Korea urged Mr. Reagan on Thursday to veto the measure. There was also a warning from the

European Community of retaliation if Mr. Reagan did not kill it. The chief Japanese government spokesman, Keizo Obuchi, said the bill may hinder world economic development. "The government of Japan strongly hopes that such a bill will not finally be enacted," Mr. Obuchi said.

A South Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman, Kim Hwang Kyung, said that the bill would hinder international trade and that the government hoped the Reagan administration would "take appropriate actions in line with its much-publicized stand on the bill."

Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner for external relations, said the European Community would "take measures in the bill it considered protectionist and harmful to European interests."

The Senate approved the bill, 63 to 36, on Wednesday. That left Democrats at least three votes short of the two-thirds majority

needed to enact their version if Mr. Reagan were to veto it.

Only 11 Republicans voted in favor of the measure, which was produced after three years of congressional debate over soaring U.S. trade deficits. One Democrat voted against the measure. He was Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin, who criticized a provision easing the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

The centerpiece of the bill would overhaul the system under which the United States retaliates against trade law violations. It would transfer authority to act from the president to the U.S. trade representative.

It also would streamline the system under which the United States imposes import tariffs to protect U.S. industries.

Other provisions range from billions of dollars in agricultural subsidies to repeal of the oil profits tax. Also included are sanctions against Toshiba Corp. of Japan and Kongsberg Vaapenfabrik of Norway for selling submarine-silencing equipment to the Soviet Union.

# Castro Moves to Ease Curbs on Religion

By Joseph B. Treaster

HAVANA — In the seven Roman Catholic dioceses of Cuba, workers are installing special cables and making plans for tele machines that will link church officials throughout the island and give them immediate access to the rest of the world.

A telex machine can transmit messages almost instantly over telephone lines and is a common tool of communication, widely available in even the poorest of countries.

But the church in Cuba has been without the machines since the 1960s, when Fidel Castro ripped them out in an attack against priests who he said were trying to topple his fledgling Communist government.

Mr. Castro also expelled priests, took over Catholic schools, forced many churches to close and stig-

matised religion that no more than 1 percent of the 10 million Cubans are now practicing Catholics.

In the last several years, apparently in an effort to improve his international standing, and especially to repair relations with the rest of Latin America, Mr. Castro has been moving toward reconciliation with Cuban Christians and the country's small population of Jews.

Progress toward freedom has been agonizingly slow for Cubans who want to practice Catholicism or Judaism, and for a while it seemed to have stalled. But the restoration of the telexes is one of several concessions the government has made in the last six months.

Toward the end of last year, the church was allowed to import 30,000 Bibles, the first in 16 years. The number of priests had dwindled to about 230, and for the first time since the expulsions the church was permitted to bring in a

group of foreign priests. Twenty have arrived and seven more are expected soon.

Speaking last week with Cardinal John O'Connor, the archbishop of New York, Mr. Castro praised four members of Mother Teresa's order who have been working with cancer patients in Cuba since late 1986 and said he would welcome many more nuns to join the 250 now on the island.

By holding well-publicized meetings with Cardinal O'Connor and other prominent clergymen, Mr. Castro has reinforced his message that churchgoers or "believers," as they are known in Cuba, are no longer to be regarded as enemies. Yet, it is still not entirely acceptable to practice religion in Cuba. No one who does, for example, can become a member of the Communist Party, which is essential to advancement to the highest levels in trades and professions.

Mr. Castro has said that housing, education, medical care and most jobs are to be available to churchgoers without discrimination, and he has appointed a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to listen to grievances.

But many Cubans say they are still afraid to let acquaintances know that they are religious.

Cardinal O'Connor was preceded to Cuba this year by the head of the Jesuit order, Peter-Hans Kolvenbach of the Netherlands; Archbishop Theodore McCarrick of Newark, New Jersey; and Rabbi Arthur Schneier, the president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, a U.S.-based ecumenical organization for human rights.

When Rabbi Schneier came, Mr. Castro allowed him to send in a shipment of matzoh and wine for Passover and said he would not object to having a foreign rabbi reside in Cuba and minister to the 1,200 Cuban Jews, who have been without a spiritual leader for years.

For Mr. Castro, the clerical visits are another means of trying to reduce his political isolation. He has been talking lately about a desire to end his long, bitter feud with the United States.

But protesters and religious rallies outside the churches are still forbidden. The church has little access to the government-controlled press and the only Masses heard in Cuba are those broadcast over the U.S.-run Radio Martí.

Priests are forbidden to enter Cuban prisons, and inmates are forbidden to have Bibles.

Even so, church leaders say at-

tendance has been rising, as has the observance of religious rituals. Last year, they say, 19,000 baptisms were recorded in Havana, up from 6,500 in 1975, and 60 percent of those buried in one of Havana's main cemeteries last year received a Catholic funeral.

# Turkish Cypriot Leader Resigns in Party Fracas

By Joseph B. Treaster

NICOSIA — Dervis Eroglu, the Turkish Cypriot prime minister of the breakaway Turkish Republic of North Cyprus, resigned Thursday in a dispute over the composition of his cabinet.

The resignation followed demands by the New Dawn Party, a member of the governing coalition, for two ministerial posts instead of one.



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# In Vietnam, U.S. Wares Prove Their Durability

By Barbara Crossette

HO CHI MINH CITY — Want to find an American product endorsed with enthusiasm in Asia? Come to Vietnam.

All over the country the Vietnamese are making do with decades-old equipment manufactured in the United States. And they often tell visiting Americans how durable and well-designed these products have proved to be.

Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, was given an impromptu demonstration when he recently visited a farming village in the Mekong Delta, near the town of My Tho. As an army officer in the mid-1960s, Mr. Pressler had been involved in a U.S. aid project that provided small American water pumps for irrigation.

Pham Van Sau, a 40-year-old farmer, was using one of those pumps, a small model made by Kohler Co. of Kohler, Wisconsin.

Twenty years ago it was worth less than \$50. Mr. Sau said he had bought his, secondhand, eight years ago for about \$60 in gold. It still works fine, although the fuel system is now a soda bottle and plastic tube and the frame supporting the motor and water pipe is locally crafted.

So valuable were these small Kohler pumps, Vietnamese say, that the Viet Cong stole them to power boats. When they were part of not just village life but also the Vietnamese vocabulary, Cole (pronounced ko-lay) is now a generic word for pump.

When Mr. Pressler asked Mr. Sau what his pump was worth now, the farmer misinterpreted the question and answered quickly, "It's not for sale."

On agricultural land all over south and central Vietnam, vintage John Deere and Massey-Ferguson tractors are in use. Dodge and International Harvester trucks are the backbone of commercial hauling.

Old De Soto buses are so highly regarded, one driver said, that "some people paint that name on the vehicles even when they aren't De Sotos." Vietnamese are often surprised and incredulous when told that American products have trouble competing with their Japanese counterparts.

In the remote central highlands settlement of Nam Ban — known popularly as New Hanoi because northerners have been moved there to colonize virgin land — a couple of Ford Club Wagons are the only transportation capable of handling the unpaved roads.

Vietnamese cannot buy spare parts or new American goods because of a U.S. embargo and a lack of hard currency. At Nam Ban, the Ford vans are held together by improvisation. But their body work has not deteriorated, and their motors have been reliable.

"Tell the Ford Motor Co.," a local Communist Party official said, "that if they want one of these for their museum, we will give them one. And they can give us a newer model in return."

# North Papers Termed Worth Killing For

By George Lardner

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North kept top-secret documents so sensitive that foreign intelligence services would torture and kill people to obtain the information in them, the independent counsel in the Iran-contra affair told a federal judge Thursday.

"There are documents found in Colonel North's office which even he shouldn't have had," Lawrence E. Walsh, the counsel, said at a hearing. Mr. Walsh answering court concerns over access to clas-

sified documents compiled during his investigation of the Iran-contra conspiracy case.

On Wednesday, the judge said that if crucial classified material is denied the defense in the case, the charges would be dismissed. He blamed the Reagan administration for holding back the documents.

Referring to the documents in Colonel North's possession, Mr. Walsh said: "What he had them for, I don't know." But the prosecutor said they were among "the mass of irrelevant documents" that his investigators uncovered during the

inquiry. He argued that there was no reason for the other defendants, especially Albert A. Hakim, a businessman implicated in the affair, to have access to them.

"One defendant is in the business of selling security systems to foreign governments, in the Middle East and elsewhere," Mr. Walsh said of Mr. Hakim. The records in Colonel North's office, Mr. Walsh indicated, disclosed such systems by pulling together "in a single document information that should have been scattered throughout the government."

The judge did not blame the delays on Mr. Walsh, saying "the responsibility lies with the attorney general and the White House; I want to find out promptly what is taking place and what is going to take place."

These are "documents that are truly sensitive," Mr. Walsh told Judge Gerhard A. Gesell. Mr. Walsh said that the papers could "expose people in difficult circumstances to torture and death."

"I don't see why Hakim would like to have them in his possession when he travels around the Middle East himself," Mr. Walsh said. "He's put in jeopardy by having this information. It is of no value to his defense, but it is of value to certain intelligence groups throughout the world."

Judge Gesell agreed that there were many documents the defense wants to see that were no more relevant to the case before him than "the description of an elephant." But when he urged defense attorneys to help him find some way of shunting such records aside without showing them to their clients, he found agreement impossible.

Mr. Hakim's lawyer, N. Richard Janis, said he would not deny there are many irrelevant documents, but he was unwilling to leave a determination of which ones were and which ones were not to Mr. Walsh, or the U.S. government, or even to the other attorneys in the case.

In the case, Colonel North, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, the

# 10 Arrested in Panama In Effort Quell Dissent

The Associated Press

PANAMA CITY — The government arrested 10 persons in a crackdown on opposition activists Thursday just before a planned rally against General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the country's military leader.

Panama's attorney general, Carlos A. Villalaz, said at a news conference that those arrested had been planning a three-day campaign of violence that he claimed they have included tampering with locks at the Panama Canal.

Among those arrested by government agents Thursday was Enrique Marquez, president-elect of the Panama Canal Society of Professional Engineers.

Mr. Villalaz said other arrests were planned.

The attorney general had said earlier that the arrest order applied to 35 directors of the National Civic Crusade, plus a number of neighborhood leaders of the planned demonstration.

However, none of those arrested Thursday was a leader of the Civic Crusade, which has organized protests against General Noriega since June.

General Noriega is the chief of the country's defense forces and the power behind the government.

# U.S. Sex Convicts Face AIDS Tests

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Thursday unanimously approved mandatory AIDS testing of people convicted of sex and drug crimes as part of a billion-dollar spending bill for research, education and treatment for the disease.

The 98-0 vote on an amendment by Senator Don Nickles, Republican of Oklahoma, marked the first time Congress has ventured into the areas of AIDS testing and confidentiality. Under the measure, anyone convicted of a crime related to sex or intravenous drugs would be tested. Results would be confidential but could be disclosed to prison wardens or victims of sex crimes.

The research and information bill authorizes \$665 million for state and federal AIDS education programs, increased hiring at the National Institutes of Health, a new home health care program for AIDS victims and special efforts to help high-risk minorities and intravenous drug abusers.

# Greek Terrorist Group Claims It Placed Bomb

The Associated Press

SALONICA, Greece — A Greek terrorist group claimed responsibility Thursday for a bomb attack on a tax office and police station in this northern city.

There were no injuries in the explosion on Wednesday, which damaged both the tax office and police station, housed in the same building. The Revolutionary Popular Struggle (E.L.A.), a leftist terrorist group, claimed responsibility.

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## Control the Arms Debate

A month ago, it seemed possible that when President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev meet in late May they would sign a treaty sharply reducing strategic arms. But last week as he left Moscow, Secretary of State George Shultz would say only that the two sides will keep working through the fall. It is hard to escape the feeling that the momentum for this accord is slipping away.

Partly, that is because issues like verification are complicated, as the latest reported differences over the Euromissile treaty show. Partly, it is because the Reagan administration has not explained how the treaty will affect U.S. security. Unless it does so quickly, no matter how bargaining with Moscow goes, it will lose the treaty battle at home.

The administration has heralded the virtues of deep reductions in long-range nuclear forces, but has done little to explain the balance that would exist after the reductions. That leaves the arena open to critics, notably Henry Kissinger, who say the treaty would leave America more vulnerable than it is.

Administration officials could make a reasonably strong response now. But they cannot present their strongest case until the president's senior advisers make some tough decisions about the future of space-based defenses, mobile ballistic missiles, cruise missiles and verification.

At the moment, Mr. Reagan, Mr. Shultz and Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci seem torn. They want to be remembered for the strategic arms reduction treaty. They would like to help Vice President George Bush's candidacy. Yet they appear worn down by the difficulty of the task. What they may not realize is that momentum is as important as any of the complex details. Unless

they quickly regain their sense of urgency, the momentum will pass to the critics.

Mr. Reagan must resolve the outstanding issues before he goes to Moscow. He will have to trim his "star wars" goals back to reality. He will have to decide whether a way can be devised to verify the number of sea-launched cruise missiles. He will have to judge whether it is worth allowing Moscow to have mobile land-based missiles even though the future of the American MX and Midgetman missiles remains in doubt.

Only then can he adequately address the Kissinger critique. The former secretary of state points out that the Russians now have about two accurate land-based ballistic missile warheads for each U.S. land-based missile. After treaty cuts, he maintains, the ratio would rise to 3 to 1. The more warheads available for each target, the easier to plan the destruction of the target.

But the validity of the Kissinger calculations depends not only on the number but on the nature of the forces each side would keep. Each will have choices with widely different effects on ratios and safety margins. It would be useful for Mr. Carlucci to spell these out.

Washington and Moscow have an enormous stake in concluding this accord. If Mr. Reagan cannot finish the task, his successor is likely to face political pressures to start from scratch, and efforts to improve Soviet-American relations in other areas will stall.

Mr. Reagan and his top aides have no greater opportunity in foreign affairs than this treaty. It would reduce the risks of nuclear war and open new opportunities for diplomacy. Yet unless they grasp it soon, it will trickle through their fingers.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## 'Frenchmen's Worries'

With a strong 34 percent of the vote in the first round and the expectation of picking up the 15 percent that went to other candidates of the left, President François Mitterrand of France needs little more to be assured of re-election in the runoff May 8. At 19 percent, second-place finisher, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, a neo-Gaullist, faces the formidable task of attracting the supporters of a true ultrarightist, Jean-Marie Le Pen, without alienating his otherwise likely second-round allies among centrist backers of former Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

The French style in recent years has been a form of divided power not unlike that in the United States. One party has controlled the executive, another the legislature. A Mitterrand victory in May would confirm that pattern. This sort of outcome does not suit those who like their politics neat and strong. But it does seem to suit the voters, who if they do not get the best of both worlds at least can hope that *cohabitation*, as the French call it, builds in a check on the potential excesses of both partners. Certainly Americans can live comfortably with any European political choice in which the

democratic traditions of left and right prevail, whether separately or together.

The same cannot be said of European choices at either extreme. A startling and troubling aspect of the French vote is the 14 percent that went to Mr. Le Pen's National Front, a party whose appeal rests frankly on the scapegoating of North African Arab immigrants for France's social and economic ills. On the left, Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist who initially accepted a coalition with the Communist Party, saw that party trimmed to marginal consequence in this election. But Mr. Le Pen, a clever orator, has given the protest vote an all too substantial new resting place on the far right.

Mr. Chirac now promises to respond to "Frenchmen's worries" without giving aid to the National Front itself. He evidently means to draw off the party's constituency, which he needs to make a respectable showing in the runoff, while isolating its leadership and rejecting its ideology. It is a nervous exercise, the success of which may be reflected less in the outcome May 8 than in the quality of French political life afterward.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Mozambican Victims

One of the troubles in a place like Mozambique, which is going through hell, is that it lies just outside the perimeter of international attention, so that people who otherwise might be concerned do not get informed and engaged. This obscurity has now been banished by a thoroughly documented report by an experienced refugee consultant, Robert Gersony. He makes it next to impossible for anyone to ignore the atrocities committed by Renamo, a guerrilla organization sponsored by the apartheid regime in South Africa and supported by such Americans as Senators Bob Dole and Jesse Helms in the mistaken belief that Renamo's thugs qualify as anti-communist "freedom fighters."

According to the report, Renamo has used an "extraordinarily high" level of violence against civilians, murdering at least 100,000 people over the last two years, forcing nearly one million refugees out of the country and displacing another million internally. Renamo makes little pretense of trying to win Mozambicans to any political program. Its mission of pure terrorism seems to serve only a South African purpose of reducing Mozambique to helplessness and ruin.

The Reagan administration, in commissioning and publicizing this report, is conducting an urgent policy rescue mission. It has joined an international effort to collect new aid for Mozambique, and blaming a conspiratorial South African military for the Renamo operation, it is offering South Africa's civilian authorities a last chance at constructive engagement with the United States, by reviving the Nkomati accord of 1984. By this pact, Washington, in a broker's role, induced South Africa and Mozambique to deny use of their territory for attacks on the other. Pretoria later defaulted on its pledge, with the result the new report details.

Renamo, originally the creature of the Rhodesian prime minister Ian Smith, has ingratiated itself with the American political and religious right, which ignores the grip the West has made in recent years in pulling Mozambique away from Soviet and Marxist ways. This is how some Americans come to champion Renamo. But Renamo is a gang of killers. The new report dispels whatever doubt there was about it and makes continued support of Renamo unthinkable.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Judge, but Do Not Kill

Does it really honor the memory of six million dead to add another life to the toll? The question arises with melancholy insistence now that an Israeli court has pronounced the death sentence on John Demjanjuk. Do the chants of "Death, death, death" that greeted this judgment truly speak for Israel as it marks its 40th anniversary?

Was John Demjanjuk Ivan the Terrible, the infamous guard at the Treblinka death camp? He denies it. Yet this matter has been judicially dealt with twice: by the United States in agreeing to his extradition, then in an open Israeli court in which his attorney could cross-examine accusers.

Perhaps the judges believed that anything less than the death sentence might be viewed as implying judicial doubt about his identity. If so, the court has made its point.

The death sentence is on appeal and the president of Israel has the power to commute it. By doing so he would enhance, not weaken, respect for Israel and its laws. He would answer death with life, at an anxious

moment when Israel's values are challenged by the uprising in occupied territories.

True, it asks a lot for Israelis to rise above anger and vengeance, given the credible evidence of Ivan the Terrible's inhumanity to thousands at Treblinka. Too many war criminals have escaped all punishment. The careless cynicism with which wartime records were laundered finds its symbol in Kurt Waldheim, cleared by Allied and Soviet authorities, who then elected him secretary-general of the United Nations. In the wake of one of John Demjanjuk's judges: "A thousand deaths cannot compensate for what happened, but at least we have judged one of the angels of death."

Judging him, however, is not the same as killing him. Justice can be served without succumbing to the cry of the mob. By holding him accountable for his crimes against humanity, yet sparing his life, Israel would be truer to the hopes of its founders, that it might be a light unto nations.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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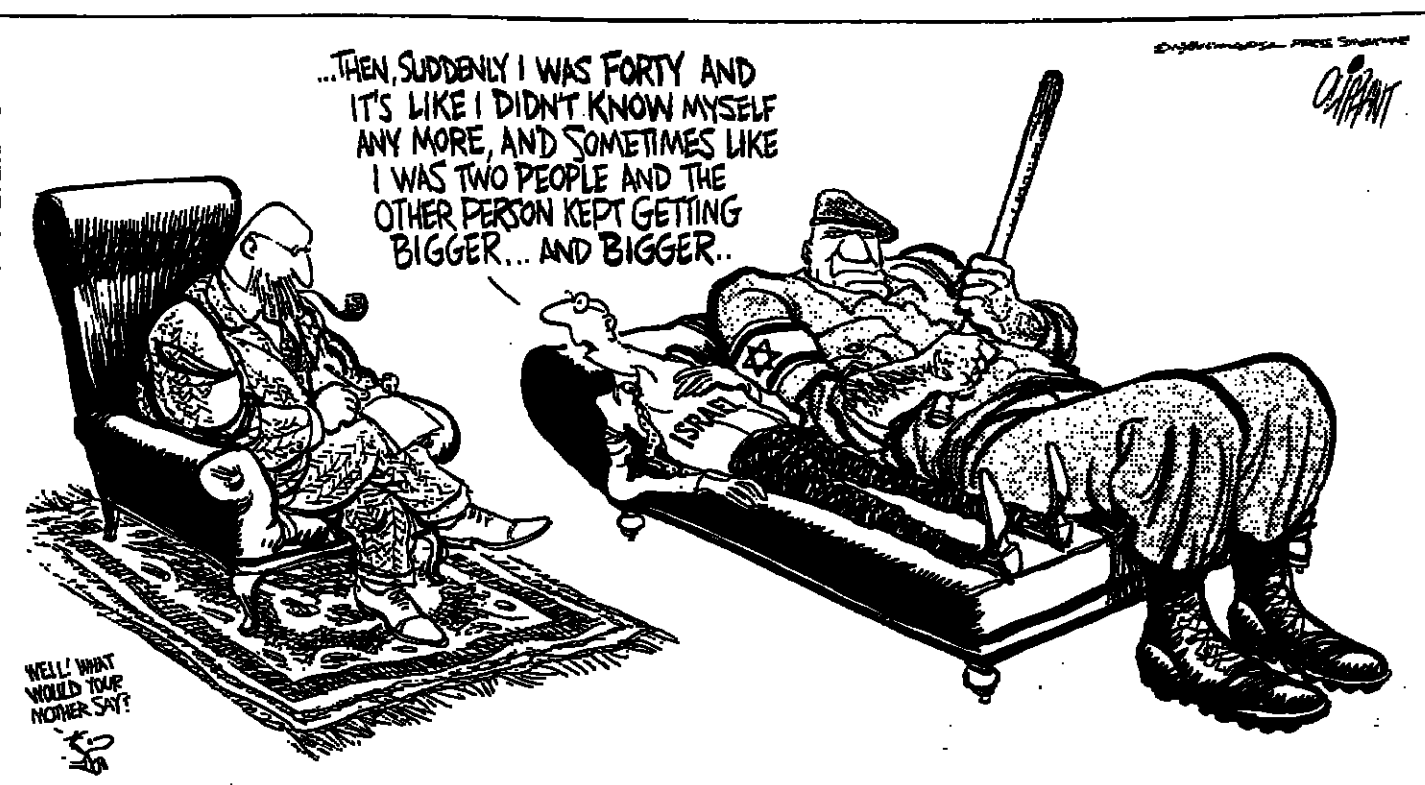
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## Who Is Yegor Ligachev and What Is It He Wants?

By Michel Tatu

PARIS — Who is Yegor Ligachev, the No. 2 man in the Kremlin, who reportedly threatens the ruling grip of No. 1 Mikhail Gorbachev? Is he a reactionary Stalinist, as he is so often depicted in articles on the power struggle within the Politburo? Would a victorious Mr. Ligachev throw the Soviet Union back into the dark days of Leonid Brezhnev, or even of Stalin?

The questions are not idle ones. Mr. Ligachev did not attain his high rank by accident, and he does not criticize Mr. Gorbachev's reforms of Soviet society for sport. The jousting between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Ligachev — which could escalate into a showdown in the weeks leading up to the Communist Party Congress in late June — will determine the ultimate shape of reform. Thus, to understand the forces at work in the Soviet leadership, to gauge the prospects for reform, we need to see clearly the true nature of Mr. Ligachev's role.

Mr. Ligachev became a Politburo member and the second ranking official in the country in April 1985, a few weeks after Mr. Gorbachev assumed the party leadership. His promotion was likely part of a deal struck after Konstantin Chernenko's death: With the appointment of the "young" Mr. Gorbachev in the top position looking inescapable, the remnants of the old generation installed a more experienced comrade as a check.

Yet, Mr. Ligachev is by no means a Stalinist and even less was a Brezhnev supporter. In fact, his career was stagnant during the "stagnation" years (he was party boss for 18 years in the small Siberian city of Tomsk). Moreover, he was clearly irritated by the corruption, alcoholism and other problems of the Brezhnev period, which helps explain why Yuri Andropov selected him to lead an important department of the party Central Committee in 1983.

Mr. Ligachev supports *perestroika*, in the sense of creating a more efficient economic system through a reasonable dose of reform. And he does not appear hostile to the so-called new thinking in foreign policy, including the INF Treaty, the with-

drawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and a reduction of the role of the military.

What Mr. Ligachev clearly does not buy is the political component of Mr. Gorbachev's *perestroika*: *glasnost* and democratization, a reappraisal of the Stalinist past and the outspoken criticism of the Soviet system in some Soviet news media.

Mr. Ligachev suffered a setback in June, when Mr. Gorbachev's friend and *glasnost*'s chief spokesman, Alexander Yakovlev, was promoted to full Politburo member. But he made a strong comeback later in the year, speaking forcefully of the "glorious" 1930s and 1970s, and of extending, instead of loosening, state control of the news media.

Mr. Ligachev's position was further reinforced in the fall by the humiliating demotion of Boris Yeltsin, first secretary of the party in Moscow and a candidate Politburo member; the main sin of this Gorbachev friend was not, as was widely reported at the time, pushing *perestroika* too far and too fast but rather directly attacking Mr. Ligachev.

In other words, Mr. Yeltsin tried to solve too early the "Ligachev problem," the same one that exists today. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Gorbachev was not informed about this attempt, as he claimed later. But another attempt is being made now, with better prospects for success.

The position of No. 2 in the Soviet Union has always been both powerful and dangerous. Stalin, then Khrushchev and Brezhnev, were never fully satisfied until they could appoint their own man to the job. And they considered it advisable to change him from time to time — too long a tenure as the

de facto head of the party apparatus is likely to generate a temptation to try to become No. 1.

The sensitivity of the No. 2 position is considerably increased in a time of change and especially for Mr. Gorbachev, since Mr. Ligachev's criticism centers on *glasnost* and democratization. The weakness of the general secretary after the huge demonstrations in Armenia — trouble that could easily be blamed on *glasnost* — could only incite Mr. Ligachev to challenge Mr. Gorbachev.

But Mr. Gorbachev has even more reasons to move now against Mr. Ligachev. First, he realizes that the poor performance of *perestroika* and the extremely slow implementation of the economic reforms are a result of political uncertainty at the top. Local party apparatchiks, many of whom feel threatened by *perestroika*, are not likely to back the reforms as long as there is a chance that the general secretary will be deposed.

Second, the party leadership is preparing a national conference to be held in June. If the stalemate at the top since last fall is perpetuated, this conference could become a Brezhnev-era non-event rather than the fresh start Mr. Gorbachev believes is needed to push his reforms into a new phase.

In a sense, the Soviet Union is now in a situation similar to June 1957, when Khrushchev, at the time in a minority in the Politburo on important aspects of his policies, notably de-Stalinization, won a difficult and expensive victory over his detractors.

Today, a similar showdown will have to take place if Mr. Gorbachev is to move forward in consolidating his authority and developing *perestroika*. It is not yet assured that Mr. Gorbachev will overpower Mr. Ligachev, nor that the changes will come before the next party conference. But the precarious situation that has existed for about a year cannot long remain unsettled.

The writer, longtime Moscow correspondent of *Le Monde*, has written extensively on Soviet affairs. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## START: A Dis-Arms Race Would Have Been Chancy

By Hans Binnendijk

LONDON — There appears to be an across-the-board slowdown in arms control progress. The slowdown is healthy for arms control and should not be misinterpreted by Europeans as unwarranted American foot-dragging.

In the case of the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, or START, there remain 1,200 bracketed items in 350 pages of draft treaty text, and fundamental differences over half a dozen major issues. The lack of dramatic progress at the last two foreign ministers' meetings ensures that the treaty will not be signed at the Moscow summit that starts May 29.

But completing the treaty by May could have proved unfortunate. It would have required forcing the United States to make so many concessions that the coalition for Senate ratification would have been lost. And it would have created the impression of negotiating under unfavorable time pressure, further eroding Senate support. Having yet another unratified strategic arms control agreement would be disruptive for trans-Atlantic relations, not to mention U.S.-Soviet relations.

The Kremlin is already maneuvering publicly to cast the blame for a treatyless summit meeting on the United States, while President Ron-

ald Reagan speculates about still another summit before the U.S. elections in November. Negotiations will become increasingly difficult as Election Day approaches, but the Soviet leadership is also under pressure to deliver a foreign policy success.

Even if a final START agreement is not reached by the Reagan administration, the framework for such a pact is now clear, and a new administration could negotiate a final, ratifiable agreement early in its term.

The need for a slowdown has support on both sides of the aisle in the Senate. A bipartisan delegation of Senate leaders who visited Europe in February urged the Reagan administration not to rush START. It is unlikely that a second major arms control agreement would be considered by the Senate this year.

There is also now tacit agreement within NATO not to rush into negotiations with Moscow on short-range nuclear missiles. The Russians seek to remove the remaining nuclear weapons from Europe; they engaged in a diplomatic offensive earlier this year to that end. Many analysts believe this eventually would increase the prospects for conventional war in Europe.

The INF Treaty has created a situ-

ation in which West Germans feel that nuclear risks are no longer shared equally throughout the alliance. The need to modernize the Lance missile has led to support in Bonn for early negotiations.

The NATO summit meeting last month formally ducked the issue, but an understanding developed that neither negotiations nor modernization would be pressed while a formula to restructure NATO's battlefield nuclear forces was being developed. Again, the delay is clearly worthwhile.

The NATO summit meeting did set down new markers for future "conventional stability talks" by singling out Soviet tanks and artillery for asymmetrical reductions. But progress is slow in the Vienna talks on a mandate for the conventional stability negotiations; the West wants progress on Soviet human rights as well as on arms control. In addition, the French are very cautious about approaching the talks and are raising questions about reduction zones and weapons capable of firing either conventional or nuclear warheads.

It is in fact critical that NATO move cautiously into these conventional-arms talks. Without firm

## For a Negotiated Solution in Panama

By Sol M. Linowitz

WASHINGTON — After weeks of standoff in Panama, some basic questions must be asked about U.S. policy. What are the prospects that unremitting pressure will force General Manuel Antonio Noriega out of power? What are the costs and risks associated with this policy? What are the alternatives to economic and military threats?

It is clear that the present policy of U.S. pressure will not guarantee General Noriega's removal. Economic sanctions, while bringing Panama's economy to a standstill, have not dislodged him. Nor has his grip on power been loosened by shows of U.S. military force, condemnation from many Latin American countries, an attempted coup by some of his own troops, or strikes by Panamanians.

General Noriega is not easily intimidated. He appears indifferent to the suffering of his people and unfazed by international opprobrium. Unlike Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines or François Duvalier in Haiti, he directly commands his country's armed forces. A military revolt against him must be considered a long shot.

Meanwhile, the costs and risks of U.S. policy are mounting, both for Panama and the United States. Sanctions have damaged the Panamanian economy so severely that it may not recover for years. Protracted economic distress will contribute to social and political

instability, which will frustrate hopes that enduring democratic institutions can be built.

So far, Panamanians have focused their anger on General Noriega, but an undercurrent of anti-Americanism exists, created by the United States' not so proud history in that country. If that undercurrent breaks to the surface, it could sustain the general in power and poison Panamanian politics and U.S. relations with Panama for years.

The United States risks alienating the rest of Latin America by its continued coercion of Panama. Several weeks ago, representatives of 22 Latin American countries, ranging from Cuba to Chile, denounced U.S. pressure as excessive and in violation of Panamanian sovereignty. Harsher measures are apt to elicit even greater Latin American opposition.

A final danger is the possibility of a military confrontation between U.S. and Panamanian troops. Some American officials are proposing military action, but the Panamanian Defense Force, armed and trained by the United States, have the capacity to put up a formidable resistance. The cost in lives and property of armed conflict would be extremely

high. Moreover, military action would greatly antagonize the nations and the people of Latin America.

But the United States could pursue the objective of unseating General Noriega and restoring democratic rule to Panama without the risks associated with current policy.

First, Washington should develop a common strategy with the Latin countries that share its objectives in Panama. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain has joined President Oscar Arias Sánchez and three former Latin American presidents to promote talks between the Noriega forces and the opposition. Washington should support this.

Second, the United States should use its influence with the opposition to encourage its constructive participation in mediation efforts.

Third, it should be recognized that General Noriega's departure will not automatically resolve the crisis. The political factions in the country need to reconcile their differences and begin rebuilding political and civic institutions. They must decide how Panama is to be governed until elections can be organized. Washington should encourage Panamanians to fashion a transition government.

Unilateral U.S. pressure has not forced out General Noriega. Negotiations may not achieve that result either, but strong U.S. support now could greatly improve the prospects for a negotiated solution.

The New York Times.

## Jerusalem: The News Is 40 Years Old

By A. M. Rosenthal

JERUSALEM — This is the news from Jerusalem. Here are the latest developments. Israel is still in seas of peril. Safe shore is distant.

The Arab states denounce Israel as one more Western imposition of a foreign concept and foreign people in the territory of Islam. They resent it bitterly and look to its death.

Palestinians are fighting hard for recognition of their national identity. Israelis demands signs they can trust that what Palestinians want is a piece of Israel, not all of it.

There is a lot of news from Jerusalem. All of the news is 40 years old — Israel's lifetime — and it has roots far older in history, hope and sorrow. There are many journalists here. They add tales told for decades to a chapter of history that seems to have no end but is really not long in this part of the world.

Strangely, it is the very familiarity of the struggles, the endless echo, that is important, perhaps even hopeful.

From outside Israel, the impression is that the country is in a brand new crisis, and that decisions must be made at once lest Israel lose its freedom, serving it, and practicing it.

Israel is warned that there must be an immediate international conference to decide how much territory it must cede to a new Palestinian nation. Israel is told it must decide now on how to try to guard its national security, if it can, within narrow borders, even though it knows those frontiers will always be considered footprints in the sand by those Arabs who dream of Israel's extinction.

Decisions of moment are indeed approaching. Israelis are coming to realize that Palestinian aspirations are real, strong and growing. And more Israelis are understanding that their own security, which is so precious to them, will suffer if the world sees them only as brutal occupiers.

From inside, Israel ceases to be only only television violence. It becomes a country of tradition and substance, not just a suddenly grotesque creature. It becomes not a nation in a sudden life-threatening crisis but one that has been forced to live in the unending crisis of perpetual siege and has survived. It needs time, planning and experimentation to end its dreadful mystical role and still meet the security needs that involve the country's very survival.

Unlike its Arab neighbors, Israel must do difficult things through an open, though democratic process, not by order of dictator or monarch. And it must satisfy not only the Arabs but its own divided, worried people.

From Jerusalem, it also becomes clear that the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians, will have to make some difficult decisions of their own. The Palestinians have scored a triumph. They appear, fighting only with stones, on world TV. The American anchorman Ted Koppel gives them the chance to cry out what is in their hearts. Straight from Jerusalem, live, they demand that Israel turn over its capital to them. Nobody bothers to say that protests of Arabs in Arab lands are crushed at once.

Palestinian success in the world has a price at home. It becomes frighteningly obvious to Israelis that most of the Palestinians still see territorial concessions as a step to their goal: elimination of the Israeli state. They proclaim the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is sworn to the death of the Jewish homeland, as the only representative of their hopes.

The proud, euphoric Palestinians need time themselves. They need to absorb reality. As long as they dream of swallowing Israel and stand by the PLO death covenant, Palestinians will get only battle from Israel.

Palestinians must openly disavow claims that they will destroy or seriously endanger Israel. Otherwise, they will wipe out the considerable Israeli settlement for dealing with them.

If the Palestinians do not accept in word and mind Israel's existence and secure permanence, Israel's best course might be to announce unilateral movements without negotiation — thus far and no further.

In any case, time is needed, and fortunately some remains. The Israelis will do nothing important until they elect a new government in November. That gives them a chance to debate and to think through what they want to go as a nation.

It also gives Palestinians a chance to realize that their future depends not on publicity but on the Israelis. A good foreign press does not last long and cannot meet a people's hopes. The Israelis can tell them all about that.

The New York Times.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1888: Newport Prepares

NEW YORK — Newport is the *qui vive* owing to the proposed maneuvers there of the Army and Navy this summer. Admiral Loce for the Army and General Schofield for the Navy are perfecting plans for the maneuvers, which will last four weeks during the latter part of the season, and draw immense crowds. Meanwhile, the new gunboat Yorktown and a cruiser were successfully launched (on April 28) at Cramp's shipyards in Philadelphia, in the presence of the Secretary of the Navy, Senators and Representatives, and of large crowds of citizens.

### 1913: Bombing in Hanoi

SAIGON — A bomb was thrown last evening (April 26) at Hanoi among a group of Frenchmen sitting on the terrace of a café in the rue Paul Bert, killing two persons and injuring eight. Major Montgrand was killed on the spot. Major Chapuis, who was

severely injured, died later in the evening. The wounded were three civilians and five natives. It would appear that this outrage has been perpetrated by the followers of the premier, Cuong De, who represents the elder branch of the Nguyen dynasty. It is the younger branch which is now on the throne. The Governor-General has ordered severe measures to be taken with the object of effectually crushing the anti-dynastic agitation.

### 1938: Prewar Alliance

LONDON — The heads of the British and French governments, in a historic conference at 10 Downing Street (on April 28), decided that the certainty about Europe's future would be coordinated by the war plans of the two countries. General staff talks to work out the details of the joint preparedness program will be held in a week or two. Everything but military alliance of the prewar model.

مكتبة التحصيل



OPINION

A River of Racism Still Flows In Europe: Le Pen Proves It

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS — Twenty years ago this month, Enoch Powell, member of Parliament, made the speech that put race on the agenda of British politics. ...

Four million French men and women voted for this man who has dismissed the Nazi gas chambers as a mere 'detail' of history.

World immigrants, mostly from former French territories in North Africa, won 14.4 percent of the votes in the presidential election. ...

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name, and full address. ...

He has a party of his own, the National Front, with none of the inhibitions of history and tradition that marked the Conservative Party's reaction to Enoch Powell. ...

A striking aspect of the first-round election results, for example, was that Mr. Le Pen did well in the Red Belt around Paris, the industrial suburbs that used to vote Communist. ...

There are also particular reasons in French history for Mr. Le Pen's votes. A significant number of French people are still angry at de Gaulle for having pulled out of Algeria. ...

Seeing the Le Pen phenomenon in light of all these economic and social and historical factors may make it more understandable. ...



Fearful of Exploding Cows? You Could Freeze Your Head

By Dave Barry

MIAMI — We here at the Consumer Command Post have good news for those of you who wish to freeze your heads, but first we have this Emergency Safety Advisory: If you must eat snails, always wear safety goggles! ...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Azerbaijan Complexity

Kovork Balian's letter (April 6) is a misleading oversimplification about a region where races, religions and cultures have interacted for millennia. ...

Letters to the Editor

Saudi Ties: Up to the U.S.

Regarding "The Saudis: No Longer the Turkie" (April 13) by Jim Hoagland: Mr. Hoagland strongly suggests that Prince Bandar bin Sultan should exercise his position as Saudi ambassador to the United States to improve relations between the two countries. ...

Letters to the Editor

Shultz Has His Rights

Regarding "Shamir Warns U.S. on Meeting Arabs" (March 26): Israel very properly tells Americans that we should not interfere in Israeli internal affairs. In return, Israel should not interfere in ours. ...

GENERAL NEWS

NATO Chief Finds Nothing New in 'Perestroika'

By Serge Schmemmann

MONS, Belgium — General John R. Galvin has read Mikhail S. Gorbachev's book, and he says he is still keeping his powder dry. ...



General John R. Galvin

he said, came at a time when the Western powers seemed to be entering a period of austerity and high-tech weapons were becoming ever more expensive. ...

General Galvin, 58, took over command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in June, when Washington and Moscow had already largely agreed on an accord to eliminate medium- and shorter-range nuclear weapons from Europe. ...

While the Western allies debated whether to modernize their weapons and how to increase military spending, General Galvin said, Moscow was pursuing its military procurement and development programs unabated. ...

NATO Inches Toward Upgrading Nuclear Forces

By Karen DeYoung

BRUSSELS — NATO defense ministers have moved the alliance incrementally closer to decisions on modernizing and expanding its tactical nuclear forces in Europe. ...

lift funding restrictions on development of a nuclear-capable replacement for Lance missiles based in West Germany. ...

that would effectively compensate for European targeting capability it lost with the INF Treaty. ...

that would effectively compensate for European targeting capability it lost with the INF Treaty. ...

that would effectively compensate for European targeting capability it lost with the INF Treaty. ...

EUROPEAN TOPICS

British Court Clears Computer Hackers

In what is regarded as an important test case, Britain's highest court, the House of Lords, has ruled that computer hacking for amusement is not a criminal offense. ...

Decree on Abortion Is Validated in Spain

The Spanish Supreme Court, rejecting an appeal by an anti-abortion group called Family Action, has ruled that abortions can be performed in private clinics. ...



ULTIMATE PUZZLE — Roger Bouckaert of Bruges displays the world's longest crossword puzzle. The game is 30.82 meters (about 101 feet) long and includes 50,400 words. ...

Around Europe

Frankfurt city authorities have ordered the closure of an agency that sells infants to childless West German couples, calling this illegal and "an affront to human dignity." ...

Baron Manfred von Richthofen, the World War I flying ace, was killed by a single bullet in the heart that was probably fired by an observer in a British reconnaissance plane, according to

Sytske Looijen







# WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

## CRITICS' CHOICE WASHINGTON

Major Gauguin Retrospective



The first large-scale retrospective of the work of Paul Gauguin in nearly 30 years, with 230 examples of the artist's painting, sculpture, ceramic and graphic work, opens at the National Gallery May 1. Collections in Europe, the Americas, Polynesia, and Asia have contributed ("The Siesta," shown here, is from the collection of Walter H. Annenberg) and there are important loans from the Soviet Union. "The Art of Paul Gauguin" runs until July 31 in Washington and from Sept. 17 to Dec. 11 at the Art Institute of Chicago. It moves to the Grand Palais in Paris at the beginning of 1989.

### A Materialist World

"A Material World," the new permanent exhibition at the National Museum of American History, is a brand-name version of what the American world is made of. It shows the way objects of daily use evolved from the rough, handmade materials of the early years of the United States into the slick, bright, machine-made products of today.

### HAMBURG

#### Holbein at Henry's Court

Fifty drawings by Hans Holbein the Younger that record his tenure as court painter to Henry VIII of England, are on view at the Kunsthalle until May 29. The drawings, on loan from the Royal Library at Windsor Castle, have been part of the collection of the English royal house since they passed into the possession of Henry VIII after Holbein's death in 1533. The Royal Library holds 80 Holbein drawings in all, many of which have been recently restored. This will be the only German show of the works, which can also be seen from June 12 to Sept. 4 at the Basel Kunstmuseum, augmented by 80 works from the Kunstmuseum's collection — the world's largest holding of Holbein drawings.

### VENICE

#### Veronese's Quatercentenary

One of the painters most associated with Venice's "Golden Age" (1550-1650) is honored at the Fondazione Giorgio Cini in a show commemorating the fourth centenary of his death. The exhibition comprises 70 works by the artist, 21 paintings and 49 drawings, drawn from 30 museums and many private collections around the world. (At right, his "Portrait of a Man.") In addition, several paintings by the artist that have been recently restored are on view at the Gallerie dell'Accademia. The catalogue for the show at the Fondazione has been produced in concert with the National Gallery in Washington, where an expanded Veronese commemoration will be held beginning in November.

### PARIS

#### New Theater and Music Festival

The first Festival de Paris, a city-backed theater and music festival from April 30 to July 1, will bring performers and ensembles from eight countries, with particular emphasis on Italy. Operatic productions include Nicolò Piccinni's "Iphigénie en Tauride" from the Teatro Petruzzelli in Bari, staged by Luca Ronconi (May 25, 27, 29), and Nino Rota's "The Italian Straw Hat" in Pier-Luigi Pizzi's staging from Reggio Emilia (June 18, 19, 20), both at the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet, and Alberto Zedda conducts a concert performance of Rossini's "Adeleide de Bourgogne" at the Salle Pleyel (May 15). The dance program brings the Dance Theatre of Harlem (May 3-8) and the Frankfurt Ballet (June 25-30) to the TMP 3-8 and the Frankfurt Lausanne to the Théâtre de Paris and the Béjart Ballet Lausanne to the Théâtre de Paris (May 9-10) with the Verdi Requiem with the La Scala orchestra and chorus under Riccardo Muti (TMP, June 12), the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra with the pianist Alicia de Larrocha (Mogador, May 9) and to close the festival de Larrocha (Mogador, May 9) and to close the festival de Larrocha (Mogador, May 9) and to close the festival de Larrocha (Mogador, May 9).

### NEW YORK

#### Dance and American Music

The opening three weeks of the New York City Ballet's current season, through May 15, are devoted to an American Music Festival, with a total of 35 ballets set to the music of American composers. Nineteen will be world premieres, five of them set to music commissioned for the occasion, two others are new to the company repertoire, and others drawn from the existing repertoire. The choreographers of new works include Peter Martins, Theodor Kutzer, Violette Verdy, Robert Weiss, Lar Lubovitch and William Forsythe. Composers include John Ad- vitch and William Bolcom, William Bolcom, Ray Charles, Aram Copland, William Bolcom, Ray Charles, Steve Reich and Charles Wuorinen. Some of the new ballets will be incorporated into the repertoire for the rest of the season, which continues to June 26.

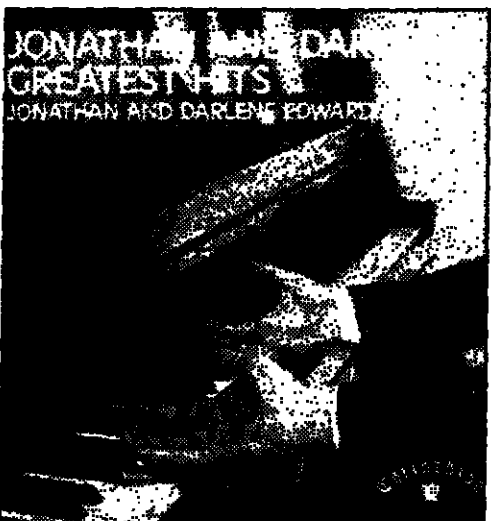
# Musical Genius or Junk? Maybe It's a Parody

by Mike Zwerin

As the audience applauds one of his flawless improvisations, the trombonist Jimmy Knepper has been heard to mutter: "Fooled 'em again."

Recording musicians who make a mistake do not stop the take because the producer may not even hear it, let alone the public. Who's fooling who? Does that trumpet player have no lip whatsoever or is he using a sophisticated growl technique? Charlie Parker made false starts at the beginning of a solo, repeating bursts of a fast phrase several times until it broke through: Was that building tension or were they mistakes? Miles Davis's cracked notes are central to his plaintive sound: Should he practice more? Do punk bands play out of tune to slap the face of the establishment or do they have tin ears? What is the difference between funky and flat? Why do critics tend to forgive Art Tatum's occasional dropped or added beats? How can we tell when a genius is a fraud?

So many questions. Important questions. Listeners can be excused for being puzzled. They deserve answers. Fortunately, a teaching tool is at hand — a



What's wrong with this picture?

recent compact disc called "Jonathan and Darlene's Greatest Hits" (Corinthian). The pianist Jonathan Edwards and his wife, the singer Darlene, single-handedly — the album sleeve photo reveals that Jonathan has two right hands — raised clinkerdom to a high art with their album "The Piano Artistry of Jonathan Edwards" in 1957. Popular music has never been the same. Jonathan's colliding bar lines and fumbling articulation captured the essence of cocktail piano and made an unmistakable mark on a generation of heavy metal bands. Darlene's cracked texture, ambiguous pitch and minimalist reading of lyrics influenced pop singers everywhere. Madama comes to mind. The liner notes correctly claim: "The couple have tirelessly challenged the conventions of popular music, flaunting musical taboos and surprising listeners."

DISC jockeys who played "The Piano Artistry" after its release received nasty phone calls from listeners who suspected that their intelligence was being insulted. Some people suspected it was a vanity release by two rich amateurs. The rumor spread that it was really Harry and Margaret Truman. Jack Benny bought dozens of copies. Sid Caesar gave them out as Christmas presents. The critic Leonard Feather wrote that Darlene was the only singer ever to get off the A train between A and B-flat. For once a critic got something right. This was for the up-scale market. Gary Giddins wrote in the Village Voice: "Jonathan's 'Dizzy Fingers' be-

comes palpable as his arpeggiated swirl in nauseated discouragement... Darlene's rendition of 'You're Blasé' is the only version that does full justice to the lyric, which has never sounded nearly this insulting. After you hear her deconstruction (the Marx Brothers did a similar job on 'Il Trovatore'), you will never want to hear it any other way." Time magazine called Darlene "exquisitely off-key," and the couple "too gruesome to be real."

Which of course they were. They were too good at being bad to be bad. When they were finally unmasked, our heroes turned out to be the husband and wife team Jo Stafford and Paul Weston. Jonathan and Darlene are to Paul and Jo what John Huston's "Beat the Devil" is to "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre," what Duke Ellington's "Controversial Suite" is a parody of Stan Kenton — is to "Black and Tan Fantasy."

Stafford was lead singer with Tommy Dorsey's vocal group The Pied Pipers. During World War II she was so popular with GIs she was called "GI Jo." Bomber crews returning from missions tuned in the armed forces radio to hear her, her picture was tacked on barracks walls. Stafford represented Big Six or the girl next door. She was solid and dependable, she sang directly, no sexy sighs, allowing the song to happen. Her cool and fine-tuned voice with only a slight breath vibrato paralleled the sound Claude Thornhill was developing around the same time. You can hear the influence of Stafford in Chet Baker. Lester Young once said that if he ever had a big band he would like Jo Stafford and Frank Sinatra as singers.

PAUL Weston was staff arranger for Dorsey, Bob Crosby and other big bands, for Bing Crosby, Dinah Shore and other singers. He scored film music for Paramount, was musical director for Capitol Records. He wrote "I Should Care" with Sammy Cahn and Axel Stordahl. Recordings of his tasteful arrangements of standards played by a muted dance band with strings and soloists like Babe Russin, Eddie Miller and Don Fagerquist gave birth to what came to be called "Easy Listening Music."

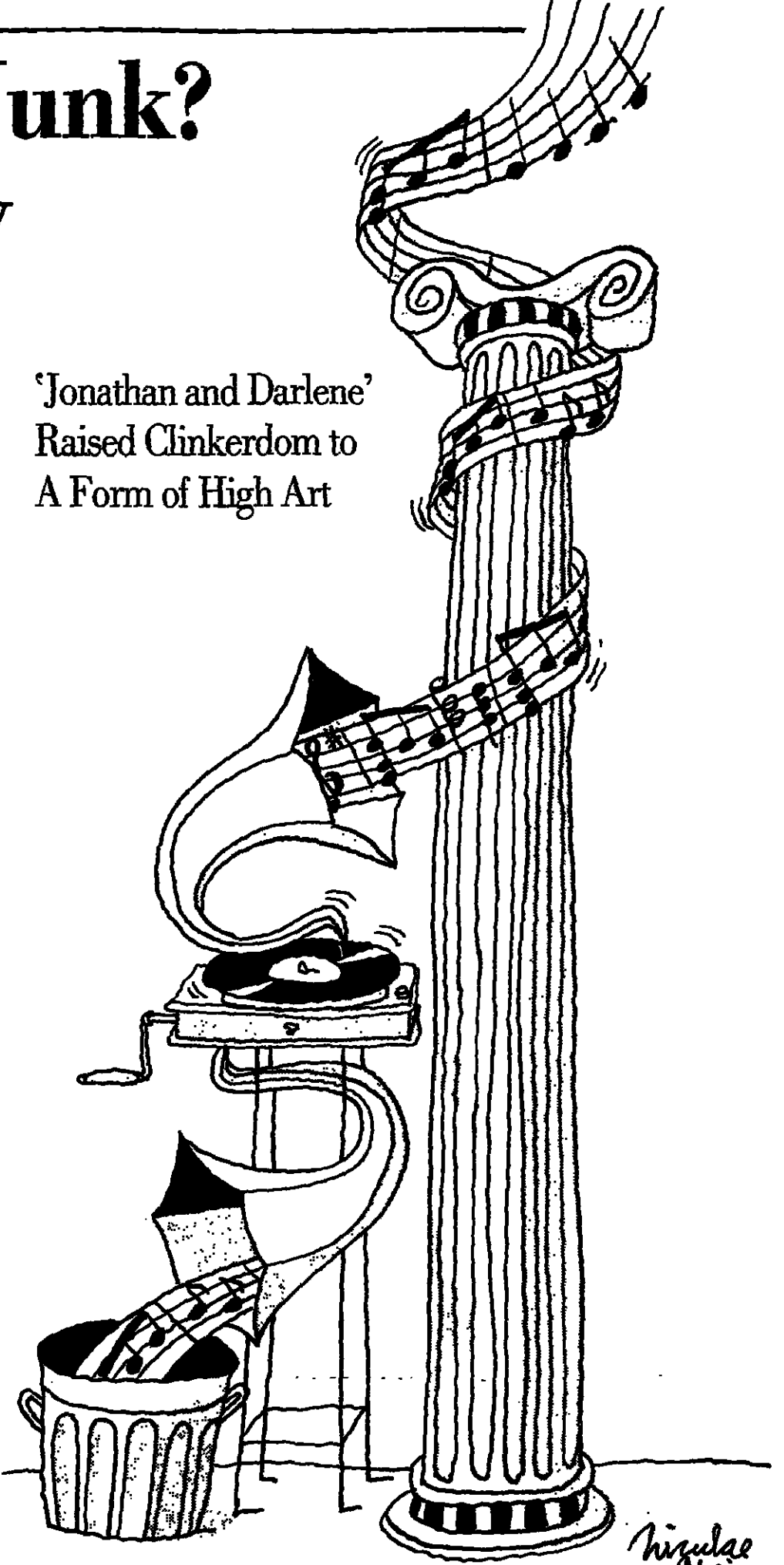
In 1947 Stafford recorded "Timtaysum," a lopsided hillbilly version of "Temptation," under the pseudonym Cinderella Stump. You have to understand a subject to parody it. Stafford was born in Coalinga, California; she understood hillbillies. But there were country folks who thought Cinderella didn't like country folks. Caricature must add another level to the original while staying close enough to be taken seriously by some of the people caricatured. There were short people who thought Randy Newman didn't like short people.

After "Timtaysum" had enjoyed a certain celebrity, Stafford and Weston developed the concept by performing at parties, leaving out and adding beats and changing minor to major. When they decided to go into the studio as Darlene and Jonathan, they had to fire a drummer who laughed so hard he kept dropping the sticks.

The Westons are now semi-retired in Beverly Hills, reissuing their masters on their Corinthian label. Interviewed by telephone, Stafford defended Darlene: "She worked just as hard as I did. It's not easy to sing sharp on purpose. When I'm singing for real I'll hear a note a split second before I sing it. Her trick is to hear it and then miss it."

WESTON recalled an incident in London after the first Edwards album: "We went to this little restaurant in Hampstead and the cocktail pianist started to play 'Autumn In New York' just like Jonathan. We had been on television and were written up in the papers and we thought, gee, that's cute, he's doing Jonathan for us. So we raised our wine glasses and smiled and he toasted us back. But then he started to play 'Don't Blame Me' and did it the same way and we realized he was for real." Which brings us back to our original questions. Just how are we to recognize the wrongness of things? Weston has an illustration of the complexity of the problem: "I play golf with a guy who was chief executive for two of the biggest companies in the

## 'Jonathan and Darlene' Raised Clinkerdom to A Form of High Art



United States. A few months ago he came to me and said, 'I've always liked your wife's singing and when I was in New York I bought one of her albums. But I also bought an album by a couple named Edwards I found in your company's bin. The piano player isn't too bad but the singer doesn't sing very well.' So you see, here is this brilliant man who thought that Jonathan wasn't too bad." Excuse me, I was just interrupted by a call from a

musician I went to hear in a local club last week. When I told him I'd liked his band, he replied: "Yeah, we had a good night. Too bad the audience was out to lunch. They never respond when the music is good. It's only when we play bad that they jump on the tables and shout." Though neither Stafford nor Weston ever won a Grammy award, the Edwards did — in the comedy category. Jonathan was furious.

# Radio Solidarnosc: A Bit of Poland in Paris

by Alan Furst

PARIS — In Paris, a circumnavigation of the FM radio band is a fairly exotic journey. Amid the synthesized Europop and the French rock 'n' roll, one stumbles on the odd bit of Chinese opera, unrequited love in Arabic, a snippet of "Das Rheingold," ancient Beatles tunes, the French version of the old Coasters' song "Along Came Jones," some reggae, a little Gregorian chant, a few bars of Theonious Monk. Setting in with the last, you're more than likely joined Radio Solidarnosc at 99MHz and are headed, eventually, for the late news in Polish, or the voice of Free Cambodia. But not for a while. After Monk, you are liable to hear from Bill

Evans, Sonny Rollins, Freddie Hubbard, Kenny Dorham or Clifford Brown. Jazz lovers' jazz, much of it the very incarnation of the glorious Blue Note 1950s, with an occasional contribution from contemporary fusion people — Larry Coryell, John Abercrombie — or one of the Polish jazz stars: Ursula Dudziak, whose eerie voice is a saxophone or a trumpet, Michael Urbanik or Adam Markovitch.

On a French-speaking station in Paris, managed by expatriate Poles, an enterprise born in the early days of the 1981 confrontations between the Solidarity unions and the Polish government, what else? The programming seems just right: uncompromising, serious, the sort of music that has everything to do with freedom yet is well beyond politics. On the hour, or close to it,

the station's musical signature: a bitter-sweet little melody derived from a World War II song about Hitler's downfall, followed by an announcement of the call sign, the address of the station and a telephone number. Radio Solidarnosc — they prefer that name, there is another station using the name Radio Solidarnosc — is a two-way radio, and wants to hear from its listeners.

The history of Radio Solidarnosc is a shadow of the history of Poland itself — whipsawed by politics beyond its borders, tossed between anguish and triumph, always in crisis, never giving up. This all began on Dec. 13, 1981, when two Frenchmen — of Polish-Jewish origin — Patrick Farbiarz and Bertrand Julien, responded to the announcement of martial law in Poland by starting a radio station.

Veterans of the Paris underground station Radio Riposte, Farbiarz and Julien were used to making do with what they had; in this case access to up-to-the-minute news from Poland and two records of Polish folk songs. They gave the news, and played records, gave the news again, played the records again. Twenty-four hours a day while their voices wore down to whispers. In those days, French interest in Poland ran very high and, according to station management, Radio Solidarnosc had some 200,000 listeners, which made it, at least for the moment, the second most popular station in France. Later on, as émigré Poles found their way to the station, Farbiarz and Julien turned over management and went on to become media consultants.

THE current director of the station, Jack Piotrowski, had arrived in Paris six days before the Polish border was closed — not as an expatriate, simply to visit his aunt. In Warsaw, he'd staged political cabarets; writing the satirical songs and singing them, collecting tickets, wiring the audio system. This last turned out to be crucial experience. He visited the station and joined up as a technician. Over the next 12 months, Radio Solidarnosc sought formal permission to broadcast, but the government would not grant them a license. Asked if they went ahead and did it anyhow, Piotrowski smiles. "Of course," he says.

Permanent unofficial arrangements might have suited everybody, but it was not to be. In January 1983, the government decided to allow commercial broadcasters to apply for licenses. FM radio had heretofore been the province of national stations and pirate frequencies. Rights to broadcast were to be assigned by the Ministry of Communications.

Piotrowski applied, and was told there were 300 applications for 20 frequencies. Elements of the political left in France did not approve of the station. The application was denied. Meanwhile, in Warsaw, Radio Solidarnosc — in essence a sister station — was closed by the authorities and its director, Zbigniew Romaszewski, was arrested.

On Feb. 7, Piotrowski and three companions began a hunger strike in the Polish

Catholic Church on the Rue St. Honoré. Living on cigarettes and water for nine days, Piotrowski lost 24 pounds. He remembers giving some 20 press interviews a day, moving in and out of a fog as reporters asked him questions. Friends of the station distributed 5,000 posters around Paris. The posters were designed as obituary notices: "Après Varsovie / Pier Interdit / Radio Solidarnosc." Meaning that Paris followed the lead of Warsaw in banning Solidarity Radio. The situation was then saved by an American writer.

Coincidentally, then Culture Minister Jack Lang had created a "Forum of Intellectuals" to consider various problems facing the French community. That February, the Forum was in session. Mary McCarthy, the American novelist and essayist, rose to speak on day four of the hunger strike. "Why did this handsome young man have to go on a hunger strike?" she asked. "Could not Paris be a capital city of freedom?" The ovation lasted 15 minutes.

The license they were issued allowed them three hours a day of broadcasting on a frequency shared with a major communications group. For two months, beginning in May, all went well. Then Jack Piotrowski, at the age of 29, had a stroke. Ten days later, the station's electrical lines were sabotaged — Radio Solidarnosc people suspect a commercial, not a political, culprit — and they went off the air. With Piotrowski in the hospital, everything seemed to fall apart, and Radio Solidarnosc was to remain silent for more than two years.

SLOWLY, Piotrowski recovered. Though he permanently lost the use of his right arm. As the months went by, their initial permission to broadcast was about to run out. Finally, on March 16, 1986, Piotrowski wrote a desperate letter to François Léotard, chief of the Republican Party in France. Two days later, under the newly formed government of Jacques Chirac, Léotard was appointed minister of culture and communications. By accident, Piotrowski had made the perfect move. Radio Solidarnosc was granted a license three months later to broadcast 24 hours a day on 99 MHz. In addition, the govern-



Jack Piotrowski and colleague Anna Biszewska. The poster indicates the station's former frequency.

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WEEKEND

Around Paris Galleries

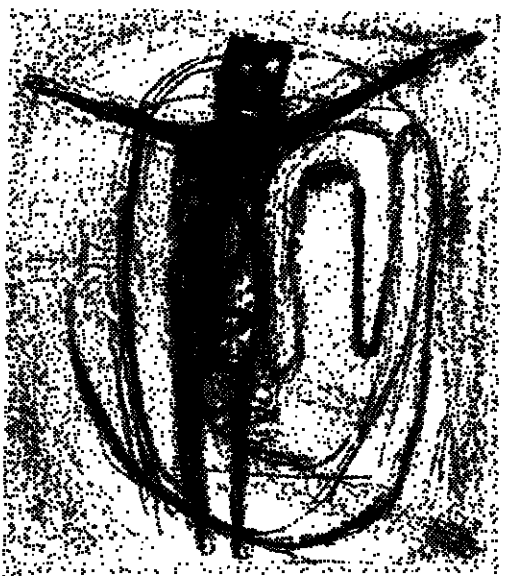
by Michael Gibson

PARIS—Hélène Delprat, an independent soul with a high-voltage talent, is probably the most promising painter of the young generation in France.

Her work has been shown several times at the Adrien Maeght Gallery (46 Rue du Bac) and her current exhibition there (to May 20) is devoted to drawings.

This is not your usual fare. The tone can seem familiar enough: There is a quick nod to the slap-dash idiom of the current generation, a strong hint of African magic, a passing allusion, perhaps, to Christian themes. But all that has been worked into something intense and personal.

In Delprat's earlier work there were a lot of things borrowed from prehistory or African imagery, and the



Drawing by Hélène Delprat, from the show at the Galerie Adrien Maeght.

best paintings seemed to be those that stayed away from anything so easily identified. This is not true of the drawings. Some are small and done on pages from sketchbooks, others are almost six feet high. They show spread-eagled human figures or smudged faces, intense, problematic, self-assertive and, above all, visually satisfying. The sharp pencil, the burning lines, the dark smudges radiate a fierce, generous intensity.

Chantal Petit has a more narrative talent. Her earlier work showed a certain transient exuberance in a vein that was a cross between self and minor demology. The current show at the Jean Bricasse gallery (23-25 Rue Guénégaud, to May 28), reveals a good deal of painterly force in her fantasy islands and mountains, as well as in her doorways opening onto the dazzling outdoors. But the show's most intriguing aspect is a sequence of 400 small, equally imaginary portraits, hung closely together, in a separate room. Visitors to the gallery clustered before them, scrutinizing them as though they were looking for acquaintances. Or, perhaps, they were fascinated by the sheer weight of numbers. For these portraits do not really stand on their own. They are deftly done, to be sure, but they seem to offer the enigmatic strangeness of the human face caught at random, rather than any true

individuality. Petit's surprising venture is obviously a product of urban life. They might represent a cross-section of a Métro station, and each visitor appears to scan the crowd on the wall as though he hoped to find a truly human face.

It seems to be the fate of all important events to degenerate into solemnity. The French Revolution, whose bicentennial will be observed next year, was a peculiar blend of anguish, terror, exaltation, generous imagination, frivolity and simple fun not all that foreign to the mood of Paris in May 1968. Zuka, an American artist who has been living in Paris for many years, has taken the revolution for her theme in an exhibition at the Mona Bismarck Foundation (34 Avenue de New York, to May 21). Zuka's earlier work was a form of collage. Working in this vein, she takes samples of wallpaper and cuts them to create witty and lively compositions. The show includes several examples of this kind of work, some of it combined with painting. There are also paintings unworked with other media and cheerful narrative cardboard cut-outs of such scenes as the "Tennis Court Oath."

Zuka not only controls her medium nicely, she also has a good knowledge of the complex and fast moving period she has chosen to deal with. She tells its story in strong, bright colors that nonetheless manage to preserve the pathos of the grimmer events: thus the pale and shorn Marie Antoinette being driven to the guillotine through a bright and festive crowd. The revolution, as Zuka points out in conversation, was not only harsh events, it was also an explosion of naive enthusiasm. There was, no doubt, a facade of Roman gravitas, but then Rome was the republican model for the new society, the historical sanction of those who rejected monarchs and tyrants.

The scenes of the revolution, from the women of Paris marching on Versailles to the execution of Robespierre and Saint-Just, come to life in a narrative form that is popular in its idiom—one is reminded of the colorful Epinal wood-block images. But unlike these Zuka's idiom is neither awkward nor naive. She tells a story deftly and with relish; and like in any story, the effect is cumulative.

The Austrian artist Alfred Kubin (1877-1959) will probably be acknowledged in time as one of the most significant and visionary artists of the first half of this century. His medium is intimate—pencil, pen and watercolor—but he uses it to tremendous effect to communicate his visions of sexual and social terror, of grim humor, irony and the absurd.

Kubin's artistic development was a psychological ordeal. As a young man he attempted suicide on his mother's grave. The rusty revolver failed to fire. Some time later he discovered Max Klinger's sequence of prints entitled "The Glove"—the last of which shows a pterodactyl bursting through a closed window with a woman's long glove in its beak. As Kubin walked out of the Klinger exhibition images began to proliferate in his imagination and he came to feel that "this was something to which one could devote one's entire life." Kubin's imaginary world is not just a reflection of a personal pathology—he seems to have overcome his pathology through his art. It appears, instead, to express feelings of disorientation, terror and distress related to the collapse of Austria, of which, Kubin once said, he felt himself to be the grave digger.

Kubin's images can be horrifying; they are never perverse. Instead, they appear to have a cathartic effect, not only on the artist but also on his public. The exhibition at the Musée-galerie de la Seita (12 Rue Surcouf, to June 4) assembles 130 works from the Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum in Linz—the first opportunity one has had in France of seeing these works in such numbers.

Les Ballets Canadiens: Kudelka's Signature

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK—Every so often a notable young choreographic talent creeps up on the ballet world, diligently producing imaginative, even excellent work that is perhaps more appreciated abroad than at home. Along the way, he or she develops what looks like a confirmed signature, and yet the evidence is that, like any true creative spirit, this choreographer is still in a stage of continuing development.

Several new facets of James Kudelka have emerged within this pattern in the last decade, and the recent visit to New York by Les Grands Ballets Canadiens from Montreal fills out more fully the picture of its 32-year-old resident choreographer.

Since 1981, when he left Toronto's National Ballet of Canada for Les Grands Ballets, Kudelka has also created new works for American companies. These include "Dreams of Harmony" for the San Francisco Ballet; the Joffrey Ballet's "Heart of the Matter" and "Concerto Grosso," which is now being performed on tour after its premiere at the Winter Olympics in Calgary; and "Passage," originally created for the now-defunct American Ballet Theater II.

A more experimental if less successful side of Kudelka has been seen in New York in the "contact improvisation" style of duets he has presented with Canadian modern dancers. These pieces have been performed with the Margie Gillis Dance Company and the Montréal-Danse troupe.

NEW YORK audiences have just seen Kudelka's new version of Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, along with three ballets familiar from Les Grands Ballets' visits to the City Center in 1983 and '84. The troupe's two programs also included a grandly danced production of Bronislava Nijinska's "Noces";

"Schubert Dances," a pure-movement solo of clarity and rhythmic complexity by the highly talented Toronto modern-dance choreographer, Christopher House, and "Consort Lessons," a pleasant diagrammatic plotless ballet to Stravinsky's Concerto for Piano and Wind Instruments by David Bintley of Britain's Royal Ballet. More reminiscent of Frederick Ashton than George Balanchine, although without Ashton's imagination, it was a useful exercise in straightforward neo-classicism.

The link from Kudelka's early works in the 1970s for the National Ballet was "Genesis" (1982), his first premiere for Les Grands Ballets. Typically, it is both dramatic and full of unstated drama, implying insidious relationships among the two men and two women who seem trapped (a distilled view of the world?) within a square outlined by a hanging frame and four chairs.

It is not the choreographer's best piece in what I have called his Harold Pinter genre. Yet, the opening solo for the dominant man (Kevin Irving in the cast I saw) wraps the dancer around a swivel chair and is a good study in energy straining at the leash.

"Alliances" and "In Paradisum" showed Kudelka working in the phase that brought him great success in the United States and Canada. The movement style, especially for "In Paradisum," is turned into full-bodied expansiveness. The entire body is swept urgently along, a deployment of energy especially effective in Kudelka's use of mass movement—his own brand of highly dramatic choral polyphony.

Emotion is at the heart of all his works; the drama is in his movement, not in his concepts. Thus, the affecting aspect of "In Paradisum" is not the image of a dying man consoled by a male angel (portrayed by two women in alternating casts) and mourned by another man. What moves us is the desperation of the whirlwind of passionate dancing that erupts upon



Edward Hillyer, Jacques Drapeau in "In Paradisum."

reductive. The men jump, feet together, and the ensemble circles as the parents-to-be first sit high above and then dance amid the villagers. The pregnant woman clutches her stomach. To transform the famous solo of the sacrificial virgin or the Chosen One into a solo for a woman in labor might suggest a feminist tract. In this case, it has little universal meaning. Anyone has the right to rewrite a scenario, but to reduce the majesty

of a thundering musical paean to another name in all her terrifying aspects to a domestic cartoon is hardly persuasive. Is every mother sacrificed in some way after she gives birth? The ritualism is absent, and the choreography, except for the Chosen One's heroic solo, is sardonically muted, the opposite of the music. Kudelka is best at plumbing his own sources of inspiration, not in rethinking those of the past.

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA:
•Museum of Applied Arts (tel: 72.56.96).
— To May 15: Art and Revolution—Russian and Soviet Art between 1910 and 1932. About 700 objects representing 200 artists.

FRANCE
PARIS:
•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To May 16: An exhibition of some of Picasso's last works, done beginning in 1953 until his death in 1973: 95 paintings, 34 drawings, 70 engravings and 8 sculptures.
— To June 5: Over 400 drawings and gouaches and 46 paintings by Marc Chagall recently acquired by French national museums.
•Galerie Gilbert Brownstone (tel: 42.78.43.21).
— To June 2: Gottfried Honegger, relief paintings and sculptures.
— To May 23: Kenneth Rabin and Steven Vitale, black and white abstract drawings.
•Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To May 16: The first major Degas retrospective in over 50 years brings to light the lesser-known aspects of the artist's career; on view are nearly 300 works—paintings, pastels, drawings, sculptures and photographs.
•Musée des Arts de la mode (tel: 42.60.32.14).
— To Sept. 11: More than 250 examples of theater and formal costume from the Turrell collection in Florence; formal dress dating back to the 18th century, 1930s designer fashion, theater and opera costumes.
•Musée national des arts africains et océaniques (43.43.14.54).
— To May 9: An exhibition from the Dahleim Museum, Berlin, of 100 masks and figures of recent date made by the Senoufo (n. Ivory Coast) using the lost wax process.
•Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).
— To May 7: German-born painter Franz Xaver Winterhalter's court portraits of European royalty done between 1830-1870.
•Musée d'Orsay (tel: 45.49.48.14).
— To May 15: Van Gogh in Paris, juxtaposes Van Gogh's work during his time in Paris, 1886-1888, with that of the Impressionist and Neo-Impressionist painters he encountered.
•Palais de Tokyo (tel: 47.23.36.53).
— To May 23: A 200-print retrospective of the Czech photographer Josef Koudelka is the main show at the Centre National de la Photographie.

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•Musée d'Orsay (tel: 45.49.48.14).
— To May 15: Van Gogh in Paris, juxtaposes Van Gogh's work during his time in Paris, 1886-1888, with that of the Impressionist and Neo-Impressionist painters he encountered.
•Palais de Tokyo (tel: 47.23.36.53).
— To May 23: A 200-print retrospective of the Czech photographer Josef Koudelka is the main show at the Centre National de la Photographie.

BEELGIUM

BRUSSELS:
•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 513.96.30).
— To May 29: Bauhaus 1919-1933: about 335 paintings, drawings, and other objects, including items on loan from collections in Weimar and Dessau.
•Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
— To June 5: Art from black Africa from private collections in Belgium. 300 objects ranging in date from the 14th century to the present day.

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ENGLAND

LONDON:
•Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To June 12: A Jousuf Karsh retrospective in celebration of the photographer's 80th birthday includes 150 portraits of celebrities of the past 50 years and recent works.
•British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
— To May 30: Suleyman the Magnificent: treasures of the Sultan who ruled the Ottoman empire 1520-66. Includes pottery, kalfans, jeweled armor, early maps and books.
•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
— To June 12: More than 50 Old Master paintings from the collection of Baron Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza; the highlight is a group of 11 Renaissance portraits of the Italian, Flemish and German schools.
— To Aug. 21: The first exhibition devoted exclusively to Paul Cézanne's early years (1859-72). The paintings on view include imaginary compositions, portraits, landscapes and still lifes.
•Tate Gallery (tel: 621.13.13).
— To May 8: David Bomberg (1890-1957): 200 works by the British painter in the largest retrospective of his work to date.
•National Maritime Museum (tel: 858.44.22).
— To Sept. 4: The 4th century of the defeat of the Spanish Armada is remembered in a show of paintings, sculpture, tapestries, jewelry, charts, guns and armor.

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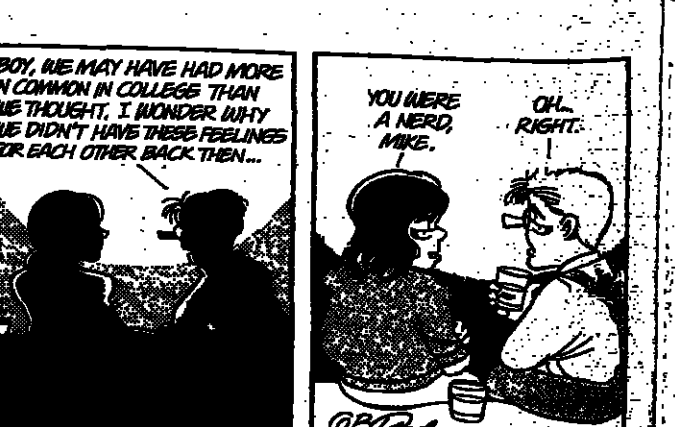
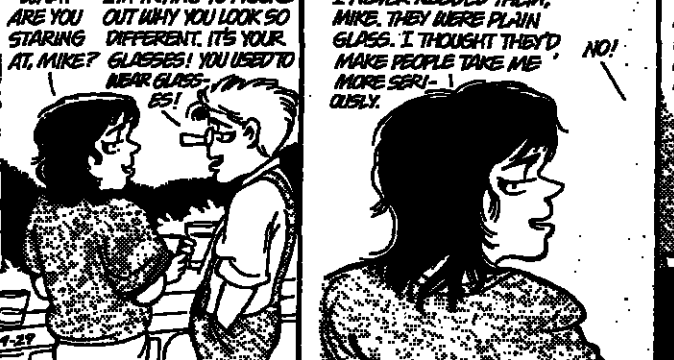
ITALY

VENICE:
•Palazzo Grassi (tel: 523.16.80).
— To Nov. 6: An exhibition devoted to the Phoenician civilization with over 1200 exhibits—glass, ivory, gold and silver objects, sarcophagi and funerary masks—recovered from Phoenician sites throughout the Mediterranean.

THE NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE:
•Gemeentemuseum (tel: 51.41.81).
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WEEKEND

Enjoying New Music: When Is It Too Late?

by John Pareles

NEW YORK — Does love of music have a window of opportunity? Is there some moment in our biological program when popular music means the most, when we bond to our song — "Chances Are" or "I Second the Emotion" or "Fire and Rain" or "Hand in Glove" — the way baby birds bond to the nearest moving object? And is there a certain point, say the fourth month of the 25th year, at which the window slams shut, and everything else starts to sound like noise or trendiness or insanity?

For many people, it seems, music — alone among the arts — can be enjoyed strictly for nostalgia's sake.

stations continue to aim for "upper demos" (translations: codgers over 30) by playing post-1964 oldies and no current music unless it sounds like Bruce Springsteen. Friends ask me what's new and interesting in the way, polite notes reserved for collectors of bottle-caps or netsukes, not as if a new album is going to make their weekend.

For many people, it seems, music — alone among the arts — can be enjoyed exclusively for nostalgia's sake. People who only cared about movies released during their teens, or who simply re-read a shelf of favorite novels, would be viewed (rightly) as a tad peculiar. Yet people who lower the portcullis against recent music, like the character in "The Big Chill" who didn't own any records released after 1970, feel entitled to a certain integrity — damn it, they don't write 'em like they used to.

Too many listeners who don't grow up to be musicians or critics, the pop absorbed during the teens and early 20s takes on a special resonance that no later tunes can match. And the dance beat of those years still sets hips in motion, while everything else is too slow, too fast or too tricky. Old dogs don't want to learn new steps.

There are psychological reasons why music makes such a major impact during adolescence. Vivian Seltzer, professor of human development and behavior at the University of Pennsylvania and the author of "Adolescent Social Development," said in a recent interview, "The adolescent years are when [people] achieve the last stage of cognitive development. They can abstract on abstractions. Therefore, they can deal with music on a much more sophisticated level. It's a subliminal experience of feeling more competent, and a tremendous sense of new power. There is also more power physically, and emotional surges that are experienced intensely for the first time for many people. Put the three together, and you've got a real bundle of new abilities to appreciate and to act on. They are also some of the most free years — later, when you come into adulthood, fantasy must meet reality."

"There's a lot of pain in that period," she said, "but we generally forget pain, and it's also a very exhilarating time — a period when the imagination leaps." Seltzer also noted the social functions of pop. Concerts and dances offer a chance for young people to congregate and see how peers look and act. "During the adolescent period, there's a developmental need to be together, operating over and above the music," she said. "There is comfort in similarity, and music is a very safe means to be in agreement with one another."

Like the other arts, music evolves in response to the way it is used and the places it is performed. I'm not surprised that heavy metal rock, made almost specifically for arena-size gatherings, tends to lose its appeal precipitously as adolescence wanes and special life proceeds on a smaller scale. Rock clubs, too, tend to be Darwinian environments, rewarding those who are willing to stand up for hours, elbow their way to the front and shrug off minor bodily collisions. Adults who have their doubts about new music in the first place might well prefer more comfortable surroundings.

Dancing, meanwhile, is one way to test-drive a fast-changing body and to try out mating rituals — another adolescent arena for new accomplishments and highly charged emotions. Clearly, "Dirty Dancing" (now spun off into two soundtrack albums and a forthcoming touring revue) was on to something. The rhythms we dance to in adolescence may become part of our adult body language; that would explain some of the resistance to newer beats

among graybeards. Seltzer also noted that Americans like to be "generationally discrete": Kids prefer that their parents didn't dance to the same music, and parents might well feel uncomfortable stepping out even if the beat moved them. Music can neatly separate fogies from hepcats; fogies insist they can't understand the words. (Marketers, of course, are happy to drive a wedge into any generation gap if they have different products aimed at various age groups.)

But even if we do hit some sort of emotional peak during adolescence, a peak obstructed by and then associated with pop music as, in Seltzer's words, an "emotional memory," why give up on pop once adulthood strikes? A few of the standard explanations just don't hold up. Rock haters contend that current songs are just too shallow and banal to claim the attention of adults. Yet a goodly number of those adults are not reading Barthes monographs or noting the latest advances in particle physics; they're apparently tuning in "The Cosby Show" and other entertainment that makes the average Bon Jovi or L.L. Cool J. song sound like a paradigm of narrative compression and poetic ambiguity.

A variation on the same putdown suggests that pop lyrics are fixated on adolescent feelings of love, lust and rebellion, so older listeners can't identify with the songs. Post-adolescents, by that logic, must all be dull, emotionless automatons — you know, grown-ups. It's true that thoughts about school, parent problems and first love tend to recede as the post-teen years go by. Yet even if dedicated elders over 25 had lost all sense of romance — but, hey, not in my peer group — that still wouldn't explain why they ignore the substantial minority of songs that aren't about teen-age dreams.

VENERABLE folks past their 20s should, of course, be a little more experienced, and perhaps more discerning, than hormone-crazed high-schoolers. Old whippersnappers can't help noticing clichés or cringing at hand-me-down poses that must seem mighty impressive on first acquaintance; as a result, the high percentage of junk in any popular-culture sampling becomes harder to tolerate. For some reason, however, this refined critical sensitivity has little effect on the best-seller lists or the Nielsen ratings. Rationalizations aside, tuning out new pop doesn't seem to be primarily an intellectual choice.

Let me suggest, instead, my own theory. Music is the most absorbing and incorporable of the arts, the one that breezes past all defenses; you can't close your ears. It is also the most physically involving of the arts, intimately connected to our perception of time — everything from the rhythm of a phrase to the form of a composition has to do with measuring and manipulating time. And, if it's dance music, to our perception of space as well. Music also makes a verbal claim on our emotions, bypassing direct language on its way to more abstract mental realms.

And while it is burrowing inward, pop also gazes out at the world, doing its cultural duty to reflect its times (sometimes despite itself). It's become popular and then resonant — beyond the effects of record companies' vast marketing expenditures — when they somehow sync into what's on people's minds. I sometimes think they are like a psychological news ticker, with reportage on the modern pace and current stress points as well as updates on the most popular fantasies.

Music touches us; it also keeps us in touch with the present. Every pop listener knows that even the most trivial, convention-bound song can suddenly trigger an unruly emotion. And perhaps, for most adults, the world is too much with us — after a hard day at the salt mines, who needs bulletins from the irrational zone? It's safer to believe music to the background and to the past, to savor a nostalgic glow and derogue current pop to the status of "kid stuff."

Popular music outside pop doesn't build itself such a demographic ghetto. Blues, country, salsa, jazz and gospel fans usually stand by their tastes for a longer haul — but those styles change more slowly than mainstream rock and pop, so perhaps their nostalgia is built in. The vast majority of classical-music listeners, meanwhile, direct their nostalgia to the years before they were born, rarely straying from a standard repertory centered on the 18th and 19th centuries. The music connotes safety — an orderly universe, a refuge. Often, a retreat.

To appreciate current popular music as an adult means drawing on adult capacities — humor, irony, a longer perspective — while still enjoying youthful kicks like a good beat and a lot of noise. It also means making an effort to look beyond the cheesiest mass-market efforts, to sort out song-products geared exclusively to adolescents from music that either comes from, or somehow reaches, the heart. And it means dancing even if you think you look silly — so does the teen-ager who's pretending to be cool.

Youth, to paraphrase some smart geezer, may be wasted on the young. But music doesn't have to be.

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Discriminating, Courageous Collector

by John Russell

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Once upon a time, there were collectors who did not follow fashion, never resold or traded what they had bought, preferred the difficult and the taxing to the easy and ingratulating, and never, ever, used the word "it" when discussing the art that they owned. The very notion of ownership made them feel uneasy, and quite often they gave it to a museum in their lifetime. To flirt with one institution after another as to which would get it when they were dead would have seemed loathsome to them, though it is common among pseudo-collectors in our day.

One such collector is Joseph Pulitzer Jr., who began to buy substantial works of modern art more than 50 years ago, in his senior year at Harvard.

Among the key events in his career, some are a matter of public record. Quite possibly the most courageous purchase ever made by an American collector only three years out of college was the "Bathers With a Turtle" of 1908 by Henri Matisse, which Pulitzer bought at auction in Lucerne, Switzerland, in the summer of 1939 for \$2,400. People who think of great art in terms of money will know that this painting is now probably worth at least 10,000 times what it cost in 1938. But what really matters, in the history of American collecting, is the moral courage and the ferocious discrimination that led a man well short of 30 years of age to buy a painting that can still disconcert a lay observer.

What is less well known, if known at all, is that the young Joseph Pulitzer was one of the very few private collectors who had the chance to buy Picasso's "Denise et ses enfants" in the summer of 1939 for \$2,400. People who think of great art in terms of money will know that this painting is now probably worth at least 10,000 times what it cost in 1938. But what really matters, in the history of American collecting, is the moral courage and the ferocious discrimination that led a man well short of 30 years of age to buy a painting that can still disconcert a lay observer.

ADVENTURES of that kind are hard to follow, but it is clear from the exhibition of "Modern Art From the Pulitzer Collection: 50 Years of Connoisseurship" that can be seen through June 12 at the Fogg Art Museum here, that there has been no slackening in the intensity with which the collection has been built up. Though necessarily only a partial account of more than 50 years' activity, the 86 paintings, drawings and sculptures in the show are as remarkable for range as for quality.

Works acquired for the collection since 1971 have the advantage of appearing in a new catalogue, compiled by Angelica Zander Rudenstine and published by the Harvard University Art Museums.

As Pulitzer has been married since 1973 to Emily Rauh Pulitzer, a museum professional with decided feelings about contemporary art, it might be expected that in the 70-odd purchases recorded by Rudenstine, two disparate and quite possibly irreconcilable tastes would be discernible. Joseph Pulitzer's preference has always been for an art in which all puzzles have been resolved and a classical resolution has been reached. A great deal of contemporary art is, by contrast, in mid-puzzle and quite ready to tear itself apart.

However, it did not seem to this visitor that Pulitzer's primary dispositions have been elbowed aside in the works that the catalogue ascribed jointly to Emily and Joseph Pulitzer. If ever there was an artist in the late 20th century in whose work all puzzles are solved and a classical resolution arrived at, that artist is Ellsworth Kelly. The room of paintings and drawings by Kelly is one of the most moving in the show, and all the more so for a guest appearance by Barnett Newman, whose "White and Hot" of 1967 is a painting that Kelly very much admires.

With a purchase made in 1985 — Scott Burton's sculpture "Chaise Longue" in polished granite — there is even subtler evidence of the collection's continuity. The very first painting that Joseph Pulitzer bought as an undergraduate in 1936 was "Elvira Resting at a Table" by Modigliani. Where other people might have seen it primarily as an attractive image of no particular derivation, Pulitzer already spotted affinities with Italo-Byzantine madonnas, Siennese linear elegance, African sculpture and the brushwork of Cézanne.

THE Scott Burton might seem to many people an up-to-the-minute eccentricity. (It is not, by the way, in the exhibition, on grounds quite possibly of weight — 4,180 pounds, or 1,900 kilograms — alone). But in point of fact it comes riced with philosophical and art-historical references that make it not simply a very comfortable piece of furniture but an object that probes the grammar of furniture, the grammar of sculpture and the overtones of famous works of art by Jacques-Louis David, Antonio Canova and René Magritte. It, too, is a work of art in which puzzles are solved and resolution achieved. If ever a chair ended in the key of C major, it is this one.



Edouard Vuillard's "Self-Portrait," from the Pulitzer collection.

The notion of an innate antithesis between the tastes of Mr. and Mrs. Pulitzer is further invalidated by the fact that one of the more unexpected items in the new catalogue is a drawing by Theo van Rysselberghe (1862-1926) of his wife, who lived until 1959 and published brief portraits in words of André Malraux, Albert Camus, Félix Fénéon and others that are a model of vivacity and perception. The drawing was acquired by Mrs. Pulitzer before her marriage, but it is very much in line with the out-of-the-way acquisitions that were to follow.

A great collection is, of course, judged by its masterpieces. Recent acquisitions like Joan Miró's "48" of 1927, Georges Braque's "Mantelpiece" of 1921-22 and Picasso's "Glass and Bottle of Bass" of 1914 show that by this criterion the collection is by no means in abeyance. But a collection that has only the greatest names could be said to lack life, curiosity, originality and risk.

For that reason the drawings by Théodore Chassériau, Adolf von Menzel and Odilon Redon, the painting by Ferdinand Hodler and the stone relief of 1918 by Jacques Lipchitz all keep us alert for the next unexpected turn of events. But in the end the show comes back over and over again to a point of perfect resolution.

A prime example of this is the early self-portrait by Edouard Vuillard that was bought in 1978. Vuillard in his personal life is often thought of as the epitome of timidity. (As to why that should have been, the portrait in the show of his redoubtable and lifelong friend Madame Jos Hessel provides some clues.) But in this extraordinary and little-known self-portrait, Vuillard stands before us as a man who dominates his surroundings by sheer force of personality and an evident inner drive. This is the kind of painting that overturns all previous judgments and has its place by right in a great collection.

Another case in point is the painting made in 1957 by Alberto Giacometti. Entitled "The Sideboard," it is on one level a painstaking re-creation of a specific corner in the family house in Switzerland. But on another, deeper level it represents a kind of house-altar — the sideboard as a holy place in which shape and substance are in perfect equilibrium. Nothing is illustrated or simu-

lated, and yet everything is there, completely realized (though taken away as soon as it is given). Giacometti's unique blend of the specific and the unscizable was never more in evidence.

If there has been anything like a radical change in the nature of the Pulitzer collection in recent years, it has to be in the commitment to contemporary sculpture (above all, to Richard Serra, but also to Donald Judd, Michael Heizer and Joel Shapiro). Thus it is that an exhibition that begins in 1880 in painting with Claude Monet and in 1890 in sculpture with Auguste Rodin comes to a majestic conclusion.

Thanks to the calm, consistent thoroughness of Angelica Rudenstine's commentaries, we leave convinced that this is not simply one of the most discriminating of American collections. It is one that makes perfect sense — in historical terms, in terms of quality and in terms of a personal commitment that Joseph Pulitzer is lucky enough to have shared not only with Emily Rauh Pulitzer but with his first wife, the late Louise Vaucrain Pulitzer.

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IT 429

Radio Solidarnosc

Continued from page 7

ment would provide financial assistance. By this time, the crisis in Poland had hardened into an ongoing conflict — the two sides were talking, the early days of supercharged confrontation had passed. For Radio Solidarnosc, that meant redefinition, evolution. They now represented, they felt, more than the Solidarity uprising, they had to speak for the spirit of those times. This to speak for the spirit of those times, human they defined as les droits de l'homme, human rights, and the people of Cambodia as well as the people of Poland.

What music, they asked themselves, best represented this spirit? Classical music certainly, but most especially jazz; a form with both ethnic roots and plenty of a universal serious aspiration — as much as there music as there is. At that moment there appeared a Frenchman, Michel Paquie, a great lover of Polish jazz and a great collector of all sorts of jazz records.

Speaking of non-commercial stations every-managers of non-commercial stations everywhere, is anxious and passionate at once. "We must raise money," he says. "Our grant from the ministry is coming to an end and our equipment is wearing out. Nobody is

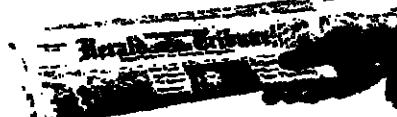
paid here, they work because they believe in what they are doing. Still, it brightens a little, "we know of no other radio in the world dedicated to human rights, and if the money comes we could expand, Europe is changing, maybe we can be part of that change."

The station is now located in a tiny studio in the Montmartre heights, long flights of steps up from the Métro, a track made easier by the little parks that line the way. The studio is not unlike a small college radio station: the walls are covered with posters of former battles, people move efficiently in the small space, language passes easily between Polish and French. Jacek Piotrowski presides, usually in suit and tie, right arm banging by his side, a storm in the center of the calm.

Which is how, late in the evening, by way of political turmoil in Eastern Europe, a hunger strike in a Polish church, an inspired American writer, a stroke, an act of sabotage and the ceaseless tides of French political life, you come to hear Thelonious Monk play piano on the radio in Paris.

Alan Furst's latest book is "Night Soldiers" (Houghton Mifflin).

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Herald Tribune



NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Lucky's	3214	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
BankOne	2144	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
Yorco	1744	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
Fluor	1544	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
Forma	1428	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
Chrysler	1370	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
Wolcott	1170	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
Eastman	1148	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
AT&T	1130	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
IC Ind	1070	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
Boater	1040	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
Phillip	1010	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
1190	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	126,660,000
NYSE prev. close	126,700,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	126,660,000
NYSE prev. close	126,700,000
OTC volume up	41,720,000
OTC volume down	41,720,000
OTC volume up	41,720,000
OTC volume down	41,720,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
Composite	148.45	148.11	148.11	-0.34
Industrial	151.72	151.34	151.34	-0.38
Composite	151.72	151.34	151.34	-0.38
Industrial	151.72	151.34	151.34	-0.38
Utilities	151.72	151.34	151.34	-0.38
Financial	151.72	151.34	151.34	-0.38

# Thursdays

# NYSE

# Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %	Vol.
Advanced	286	286	0	10
Declined	286	286	0	10
Unchanged	286	286	0	10
Total Issues	286	286	0	10
New High	286	286	0	10
New Low	286	286	0	10

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago	Chg. %
Composite	272.7	+1.0	272.7	+1.0
Industrial	272.7	+1.0	272.7	+1.0
Financial	272.7	+1.0	272.7	+1.0
Utilities	272.7	+1.0	272.7	+1.0
Transport	272.7	+1.0	272.7	+1.0

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ICM	1200	1200	1200	0
ICM	1200	1200	1200	0
ICM	1200	1200	1200	0
ICM	1200	1200	1200	0
ICM	1200	1200	1200	0

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %	Vol.
Bonds	100.00	100.00	0	10
Utilities	100.00	100.00	0	10
Industries	100.00	100.00	0	10

NYSE Diary				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %	Vol.
Advanced	100.00	100.00	0	10
Declined	100.00	100.00	0	10
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	0	10
Total Issues	100.00	100.00	0	10
New High	100.00	100.00	0	10
New Low	100.00	100.00	0	10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sales	*Srv	Chg.	Chg. %
April 27	22,470	42,470	14,100	14.10
April 28	22,470	42,470	14,100	14.10
April 29	22,470	42,470	14,100	14.10
April 30	22,470	42,470	14,100	14.10

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Index	204.45	207.50	206.50	204.50	-0.50
Ind. Comp.	204.45	207.50	206.50	204.50	-0.50
Util.	204.45	207.50	206.50	204.50	-0.50
Chem.	204.45	207.50	206.50	204.50	-0.50

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
Industrial	202.54	202.51	202.51	-0.03
Utilities	202.54	202.51	202.51	-0.03
Financial	202.54	202.51	202.51	-0.03
Transport	202.54	202.51	202.51	-0.03

NASDAQ Diary				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %	Vol.
Advanced	100.00	100.00	0	10
Declined	100.00	100.00	0	10
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	0	10
Total Issues	100.00	100.00	0	10
New High	100.00	100.00	0	10
New Low	100.00	100.00	0	10

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
Index	201.65	201.62	201.50	-0.34
Ind. Comp.	201.65	201.62	201.50	-0.34
Util.	201.65	201.62	201.50	-0.34
Chem.	201.65	201.62	201.50	-0.34

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## NYSE Slips in Thin Trading

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly lower Thursday in the slowest session so far this year, as a lack of buying restrained the market after inflation worries dragged prices lower at the opening.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 3.15 points Wednesday, fell 6.63 points to close at 2,041.28. It was the first setback for the index in six sessions.

Declines led advances 4 to 3, while volume slipped to 128.68 million shares from 133.81 million on Wednesday.

The previous low volume for the year was 128.80 million shares, set March 21.

"This market is really not giving anyone any incentive to get into it," said Jack Pickler, director of research at Wheat, First Securities in Richmond, Virginia. "There remains a lot of money on the sidelines and it appears we're locked in a tighter trading range than previously thought."

Mr. Pickler estimated the range at 1,900 to 2,150, as measured by the Dow.

The Dow fell more than 12 points in the opening minutes and then bounced back to around its previous close before turning lower late in the afternoon.

Larry Wachtel, a market analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., said the market's early weakness resulted from a case of "too much good news."

Mr. Wachtel said a government report showing a sharp drop in initial claims for state unemployment insurance during the week end

ed April 16 hurt the bond market, which feared the figure could translate into higher interest rates by suggesting a rapid pace of economic expansion.

In recent weeks the market has been impressed with better-than-expected corporate earnings. At the same time, its advance has been slowed by concern over the outlook for renewed inflation and higher interest rates.

"We are at an area where the advance begins to wane, to run out of gas," Mr. Wachtel said.

Lucky Stores was the most active issue, up 5% to 61 1/2. The company said it had reached an agreement with Gibbons, Green, Van Amerongen in which Gibbons, Green would acquire Lucky for \$61 a share.

Banc One followed, gaining 1 1/2 to 23 1/2. It was added to the S&P 500 at Wednesday's close in place of American Standard, which is scheduled to go private.

Tecaco was third, adding 1 1/2 to 49 1/2. A Dow Jones report noted that the waiting period preventing Kohlberg Kravis & Roberts from increasing its stake in Tecaco expired at midnight on Thursday.

AT&T was down 1/4 to 26 1/2, while IBM was off 1/2 to 113 1/2.

Among the blue chips, General Electric was off 1/2 to 40 1/2, American Express was down 1/4 to 23 1/2, Eastman Kodak fell 1/2 to 40 1/2 and Merck slipped 1/2 to 158 1/2.

Prices closed narrowly mixed in slow trading on the American Stock Exchange.

ICI led the Amex actives, unchanged at 7 1/2.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
25 1/2	25 1/2	AAR	2.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	ACM	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AGS	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMH	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMR	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMT	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMN	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMO	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMP	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMQ	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMS	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMT	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMN	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMO	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMP	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMQ	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMS	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMT	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMN	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMO	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMP	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMQ	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMS	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMT	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMN	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMO	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMP	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMQ	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMS	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMT	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMN	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMO	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMP	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMQ	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
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25 1/2	25 1/2	AMT	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMN	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMO	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMP	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMQ	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMS	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMT	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMN	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMO	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMP	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMQ	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMS	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMT	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMN	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMO	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMP	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMQ	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMS	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMT	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMN	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMO	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMP	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMQ	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMS	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMT	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMN	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMO	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	25 1/2	AMP	1.00 10	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2								



Triumphs in TV technology SAMSUNG Electronics FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1988

WALL STREET WATCH Market's Deep Confusion May Foreshadow a Rally

By ANISE C. WALLACE New York Times Service NEW YORK — Last week, the mood on Wall Street began approaching the levels of pessimism and confusion that dominated the stock market after the crash.

December," said Richard Bakke, founder of Bakke Associates Inc., an advisory firm in Fair Haven, New Jersey. That could be good news for investors. Such investor mood is often a contrary indicator. When investors are most shaky about the direction of the market, technical analysts say it portends a rally, if even for the short run.

One of several indicators suggesting market pessimism is the put/call ratio, for instance. This measures investors' beliefs about the direction of the stock market.

Rallies, in either bull or bear markets, are characterized by investors anxiously spending their cash and chasing stock prices higher.

The most recent weekly survey of more than 400 institutional stock and bond portfolios worth \$15.4 million by Indata, a Stamford, Connecticut, research firm, found cash levels of 11.7 percent, the highest level reached this year.

Another indicator that reflects investor mood is the outlook of investment advisory services and newsletter writers. When a majority of these services are bearish about the market, that signals it can go higher.

Some analysts say market participants are not pessimistic but are almost "manic" in their confusion about market direction. These professionals who are looking for a rally disagree whether it is the beginning of a new bull market or a "bear market rally."

But Mr. Williams argues that any move up in prices will be only a "bear market rally" that will draw on the professionals and individuals with cash from the sidelines.

Racal To Float Division \$2 Billion Value Put on Phone Unit

LONDON — Racal Electronics PLC said Thursday that it would float its telecommunications group, which includes the Vodafone cellular radio business, as a separate company, valued by some analysts at about \$2 billion (\$3.7 billion).

Racal shares surged on the announcement in heavy trading. At the close of the London Stock Exchange, the shares were up 72.5 pence, to 319 pence, just below their session high of 322.

The company said it planned to sell "a substantial holding" in the new concern to the public, but gave no details. The new shares will also be listed on the London Stock Exchange.

The move came amid speculation in the market of a bid for Racal by either Cable & Wireless PLC, or another global telecommunications company, Siemens AG of West Germany.

The move will help generate cash for investment in cellular radio systems, a fast-growing area of telecommunications that provides the electronic networks for mobile telephones.

Vodafone became profitable in the first half of 1986, while Racal's telecommunications division had operating profit of £10.1 million on sales of £68.7 million in the financial year ended March 31, 1987.

Analysts said the \$2 billion valuation for the telecommunications division was based largely on considering the population of Britain as a franchise area for Vodafone.

This, together with a £700 million value for Racal's manufacturing base, would make Racal's shares worth more than 400 pence, some dealers said.

A Wave of Japanese Purchases

Table with columns: Acquirer, Representing Bank, Target, Representing Bank, Date, Price in billion. Includes entries for Bridgestone, Sony Corp., Paloma Industries, Daippon Ink, Ajinomoto Co., Aoki Corp., and Robert M. Bass.

Japanese Shop for U.S. Companies They Seek Friendly Takeovers, and Size Is No Object

By Susan Chira New York Times Service TOKYO — First they tried their hand at U.S. Treasury securities. Then they dabbled in New York skyscrapers. Now the next stage of Japanese investment in the United States has arrived — the acquisition of U.S. companies.

After years of shunning foreign takeovers, the Japanese are shopping for U.S. businesses. Both Japanese and American investment bankers here say they have been deluged with inquiries about possible acquisitions.

Indeed, the Japanese moves have sparked some alarm in the United States, raising questions about whether such sales undermine national interests by strengthening Japan's competitive edge.

But the Japanese companies, sensitive to such concerns, are likely to tread carefully. They already play by somewhat different rules, shunning the hostile takeovers and asset-stripping that have characterized many recent mergers and acquisitions in the United States.

The majority of deals involving the Japanese take place on friendly terms. As a result, many U.S. companies now seek the Japanese as "white knights" to rescue them from hostile bids.

This new willingness to buy foreign companies is driven partly by the strong yen and the lower U.S. stock prices resulting from the market collapse in October. But it also implies that Japanese businesses are eager to move faster to expand their world market share and to buy access to countries where growing sentiment for trade protectionism threatens to shut them out.

Now that the Japanese are amenable to acquisitions, size seems to be no object. Last month, Bridgestone Corp. agreed to buy Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. for \$2.6 billion, blasting away a counteroffer by Pirelli SpA of Italy.

Mike Keohane, a spokesman for Royal Bank of Scotland, said the acquisition would be financed by raising loans in the United States, rather than by seeking new funds from stockholders through a rights issue.

RBS, which is based in Edinburgh, has total assets of £19.1 billion. Like Royal Bank of Ireland, it also decided to move into New England. On April 18, it said it was buying First NH Bank Inc., the largest bank holding company in New Hampshire, for \$370 million.

New England is viewed as a particularly attractive place for banks to expand. Its high-technology industries have transformed it into one of the most prosperous regions in the United States.

In addition, some of the laws that in much of the rest of the United States bar interstate banking are starting to come down in New England.

Four of the six New England States — New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont — have an agreement that allows banks from each state to do business in the other.

In Rhode Island, any bank can do business within its boundaries as long as the bank's home state lets Rhode Island banks in. Maine does not even put that restriction on out-of-state banks.

Bank of New York said that as of the close of business on Wednesday, it had been tendered 9.03 million of Irving's approximately 18.5 million shares, giving it nearly 54 percent when the 888,634 Irving shares it already owns are counted.

Irving, which has been urging its shareholders to back a complex restructuring plan that includes the sale of a 45 percent stake to Banca Commerciale Italiana, had no comment on the announcement.

Late Thursday, however, BCI said it would not increase its \$75 a share offer, apparently clearing the way for Bank of New York to prevail.



Kazuyuki Hirai and Arthur B. Eggert, executives at Bridgestone Corp. of Japan, which acquired Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Japan Panels Propose Broad Tax Changes

Plan Is to Cut Income, Company Tax And Impose a Levy on Consumption

By Patrick L. Smith International Herald Tribune TOKYO — Long-awaited proposals for changes in national taxation were submitted Thursday by two panels advising Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, providing a broad blueprint of what the Japanese leader will seek to push through the legislature this year.

A tax research commission of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and a government tax council both recommended reductions in personal and corporate taxes and the introduction of new taxes on consumption and capital gains.

The proposals, widely debated in recent weeks, are intended chiefly to redress longstanding inequities in the national tax system, shift the sources of government revenue and further stimulate domestic consumption.

Mr. Takeshita advanced a sweeping overhaul of Japan's tax structure as a cornerstone of his administration when he came to office last November.

The issue is seen both here and abroad as essential to Japan's effort to increase personal spending, thus consuming more of its wealth and reducing its global trade surpluses.

Depending on the magnitude of the reductions agreed upon in the legislature, cuts in personal income taxes are expected to total 2 trillion to 3 trillion yen (\$16 billion to \$24 billion). Corporate taxes are likely to be reduced by 1 trillion yen and inheritance taxes by up to 300 billion yen.

The size of the indirect tax on consumption — the centerpiece of the reform package and its most politically sensitive element — was not disclosed. But panel members suggested that it is unlikely to be higher than 3 percent, a rate that would yield about 4.2 trillion yen in new revenue.

Although the net effect of the proposals on government revenue is unclear, Mr. Takeshita has not stressed a "revenue neutral" set of changes, in which cuts are fully offset by new levies. As the Reagan administration did, he is counting on tax cuts to increase economic activity and therefore raise revenue.

In essence, this is the reasoning behind the Japanese government's pursuit of a consumption tax at a time it is striving to reduce the country's high savings rate and change spending habits. The effects of a sales tax will, it is reasoned, be more than offset by lower income and corporate taxes.

The final package is expected to emerge only after lengthy and heated debate in the Diet, Japan's legislature. But the prime minister has targeted this fall's session for passage of a tax bill, sources in the ruling party said recently.

The party's tax panel recommended a reduction in the highest income tax bracket from 60 percent to 50 percent and a cut in corporate taxes from 54 percent to below 50 percent, bringing them more in line with corporate rates in the United States and Europe.

"These are fairly substantial changes," said Peter J. Morgan, chief economist in Tokyo at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Ltd. "If we get anything like these tax cuts this year, the effect on consumption will be positive. Tax reform, although recognized as long overdue, has been a daunting political issue since it was first attempted by the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira a decade ago.



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Currency Rates

Table with columns: City, Rate, Date. Includes Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and other international rates.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns: Country, Currency, Rate, Date. Includes Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns: Term, Rate, Date. Includes Eurocurrency deposits for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns: Instrument, Rate, Date. Includes 3-month CD, 6-month CD, 1-year CD, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns: Term, Rate, Date. Includes 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns: Fund Name, Rate, Date. Includes Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, 3-month, 6-month, 1-year.

Gold

Table with columns: Location, Price, Date. Includes Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Paris, Zurich, London, New York.

Vertical text on the left margin: REAL ESTATE TO RESTAURANT, LES CHAINES, SEW WAY OF SPENDING, 2. NEARLY IMMEDIATE, VIEW OF LAKE, COSTA SERRA.







**BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

**ENI's Profit Rises 9.7%, Sales Fall**

**Rome** — Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, the Italian state fuels and chemicals group, said net consolidated profit had risen 9.7 percent to 700 billion lire (\$562.5 million) in 1987 largely because of improved results from chemicals and gas distribution.

The chairman, Franco Reviglio, noted that the result had been achieved despite pressure on profit margins in oil and gas production and losses in refining.

ENI said its group revenue fell 6.2 percent to 31.4 trillion lire from a year earlier, reflecting the fall in oil prices and the sharp decline in the value of the dollar.

ENI said the uncertainty in the international oil market last year weighed on the results of its hydrocarbons production activities.

Abnormal movements in product prices and low-priced offers of finished products by oil-producing

countries made it impossible to recoup costs in the refining sector during the year, ENI said.

It said another factor was the abandonment of nethack contracts, under which crude oil prices are tied to the prices of refined products.

ENI said Italian oil refiners also suffered as a result of regulations governing domestic oil refining, under which product prices are controlled by the state.

ENI said profit margins in chemicals rose significantly last year, partly as a result of increased efficiency.

At the same time, the group sharply reduced losses from its metallurgy operations and achieved better results from its textile machinery sector, it said.

ENI said about 6.2 trillion lire was invested last year, equivalent to almost 20 percent of revenue. It said the figure compared favorably

with those of leading international oil groups outside the state sector.

ENI said it had the means to finance investments of around 17 trillion lire in the 1988-90 period.

The investments are intended to increase reserves and production of hydrocarbons and coal in Italy and abroad, complete a methane distribution network in southern Italy and improve refining technology.

ENI also plans large investments in the chemical sector, with particular focus on establishing accords and joint ventures with international partners. The group is discussing a possible alliance in the chemical sector with Montedison SpA, controlled by the privately held Gruppo Ferruzzi.

In comparing its profit figures for 1987 and 1986, ENI said that the 638 billion lire for 1986 replaced an originally reported 510 billion lire, which excluded profits due to minority shareholders.

**Investors Are Putting Pressure on Zenith To Sell Its Troubled Electronics Division**

**By Julia Flynn Siler**  
*New York Times Service*

**CHICAGO** — As losses have mounted at Zenith Electronics Corp.'s consumer electronics division, investors have begun putting pressure on the last major U.S. manufacturer of television sets to sell its troubled unit.

That pressure was palpable at Zenith's annual stockholders meeting on Tuesday.

"Are you denying the rumors on Wall Street that you plan to sell the consumer electronics division?" asked Stuart H. Fried, a private investor attending the event who favors such a move.

Jerry K. Pearlman, Zenith's chairman and chief executive, declined to answer directly. But it was significant that he did not rule out the possibility. Indeed, he publicly suggested that the company was considering such a move.

"We are bound and determined to explore all options to improve our corporate profitability," he said. "We plan to boost our earnings by reducing significantly the drag that consumer electronics has had on our earnings."

A foreign buyer might find the Zenith unit attractive because of its well-known brand name, an extensive distribution network in the United States and its sizable market share. According to recent industry estimates, Zenith commands 13 percent of the domestic U.S. television market.

But some analysts maintain that, if Zenith's consumer electronics business can survive the price-cutting of its Asian and European competitors in the coming year, its fortunes may turn up.

estimated \$50 million to \$60 million in losses in 1987. Battered by pricing pressure from Asian competitors and falling demand, it had another \$19 million loss in the first quarter of 1988, compared with a \$10 million loss a year earlier.

Analysis believes that the company, based in Glenview, Illinois, could earn as much as \$3 a share this year if the division was sold, largely because of the earnings strength of its flourishing computer systems and components group. Zenith reported a \$19.10 million loss last year.

"The company is past the point of losing its patience with the consumer electronics division," said Charles K. Ryan, a Merrill Lynch analyst. He said the consumer business could fetch \$275 million, or \$325 million if the company's color picture-tube business was included.

Several potential buyers have been mentioned. Thomson SA, the French government-owned electronics giant, which purchased General Electric Co.'s consumer electronics operations in July, is one. Others include Philips NV of the Netherlands and the Daewoo Group of South Korea.

**ICI's Earnings Rose 7.2% in First Quarter**

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**LONDON** — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, one of the world's largest chemicals producers, said Thursday that its first-quarter pretax profit rose 7.2 percent from a year earlier.

The London-based company said earnings were £358 million (\$670 million), compared with £334 million a year earlier, while revenue rose 6.5 percent to £2.94 billion. ICI said sales were strong in the United States and continental Europe, despite a rise in the value of the pound. British revenue slipped by less than 1 percent to £672 million.

ICI said its Stauffer chemicals unit in the United States, acquired last June for \$1.69 billion, had excellent results.

Separately, ICI said that Paul A. Volcker, former Federal Reserve chairman, would join its board as a nonexecutive director. (Reuters, AP)

**Cerus, Reporting '87 Profit, Says It Plans Capital Boost**

**PARIS** — Cerus, the French holding company of the Italian financier Carlo de Benedetti, reported Thursday that parent net profit for 1987 was 222 million francs (\$39 million).

Cerus, 34 percent owned by Mr. de Benedetti's Compagnie Industrielle Riunite SpA, was founded in July 1986, and thus had no full-year 1986 comparison. Parent net profit was 54.3 million francs in the second half of 1986.

Cerus also said it would soon announce capital moves to reinforce its financial structure because of stakes taken recently in other companies.

Cerus's share price closed at 479 francs on the Paris Bourse, down from 490 on Wednesday.

Cerus failed earlier this month in its hand-fought bid for control of Societe Generale de Belgique, Belgium's largest holding company with interest in more than 1,300 companies worldwide. The company did not detail future strategy concerning Générale, which came under the control of a rival group of French and Belgian companies led by Compagnie Financière de

Suez SA of France. Mr. de Benedetti and his allies are estimated to hold 47 percent of Générale.

But Cerus said it was "convinced that in the current shareholder situation, marked by the existence of two blocks of almost equivalent weight, only an agreement negotiated on the basis of the respective competence of the partners can permit the regular functioning and promote the growth of Societe Generale de Belgique."

Cerus said first-quarter 1988 results from the companies in which it holds stakes were very satisfactory. It has a majority of Valeo SA, the French auto parts maker, and of Societe Financiere de Genève.

Its minority stakes include Yves Saint Laurent and Duménil Leblé SA, a French investment firm. Cerus became "shareholder of reference" in Duménil this year, taking a stake of 26.45 percent.

Cerus also reported that group attributable net profit for 1987 was 306 million francs. It provided no half-year comparison for 1986. Cerus said it would pay a 15 franc dividend on 1987 earnings, up from 10 on 1986 results.

**Norsk Hydro Net Soars 79%**

**OSLO** — Norsk Hydro A/S, Norway's biggest diversified company, reported Thursday that first-quarter profit jumped 79 percent to a record \$11 million kroner (\$132 million) from a year before, because of booming prices in its metals and fertilizers business.

The results continued the improvement shown in 1987, when Hydro posted a 1.5 billion kroner profit for the full year. In 1986, it reported its first loss in more than 40 years when prices for oil and chemical fertilizers collapsed.

"This is much better than expected," said Stein Bruun, an analyst at the Oslo Finns brokerage. "The current high price for aluminum and other light metals is a major factor."

Hydro's spokesman, Odd Gull-

berg, said the company, in which the government holds a 51 percent stake, had never had such strong figures for the first quarter. The conglomerate has major interests in Norway's offshore oil industry, but Statoil, the state-owned concern whose interests are more narrowly focused on oil and gas, is Norway's largest company.

Hydro's record earnings came on only a 6.5 percent rise in sales to 14.7 billion kroner, analysts noted, meaning the improvement was due largely to higher profit margins.

The company specifically said that margins in its agriculture and fertilizer division and higher prices for metals had helped boost the results. However, income from its oil and gas business had declined because of lower gas prices.

**Partners to Pay \$1.3 Billion For IC's Aerospace Business**

**CHICAGO** — IC Industries Inc., pursuing its policy of spinning off nonconsumer-goods companies, said Thursday that it would sell its aerospace subsidiary to a partnership led by Wasserstein, Perella & Co. for \$1.3 billion.

Wasserstein, Perella and Henley Group Inc., the other partner, will pay cash for Pneumo Abex, which makes landing gear and brakes for military and commercial aircraft. IC Industries will retain 49 percent of the classified military research and development operations, which have a book value of about \$20 million.

The partnership will manage the research and development operations. IC said it intended to retain its interest as a passive investment.

Pneumo Abex, based in Boston, had 1987 sales of \$967 million.

Wasserstein, Perella and Henley said they would be equal partners in the leveraged buyout, expected to be completed by Aug. 31. In a leveraged buyout, a group borrows money to acquire a company and repays the loans with earnings of the company or sale of its assets.

The acquisition is the first in which Wasserstein, Perella has acted as a principal, not just as a

corporate advisor. The firm was founded this year by Bruce Wasserstein and Joseph R. Perella, who formerly headed the merger department at First Boston Corp.

Karl D. Bays, chairman of IC Industries, said the sale of Pneumo Abex was "a major step" in IC's plan to sharpen its focus on consumer goods and services. The company also is spinning off Illinois Central Gulf Railroad to its shareholders.

Other IC companies are Pet Inc., specialty foods; Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers; Hussmann Corp., convenience and specialty stores, and Midas International, automotive services.

Henley, based in La Jolla, California, is a manufacturing conglomerate. Its recent attempts to gain control of Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. ground to a halt last month after the transportation and energy company restructured.

Henley said it would participate in the transaction through Henley Investments Inc., an investment vehicle for the parent company.

Wall Street analysts had said that Pneumo Abex could fetch more than \$1.2 billion. IC said in October that it would consider selling the unit.

**Loss Deepens At SNECMA**

**Agence France Presse**

**PARIS** — The French aircraft engine maker SNECMA reported Thursday a net consolidated loss of 570 million francs (\$100.3 million) for 1987, about eight times the 1986 loss of 70 million francs. Sales dropped 1.9 percent to 15.1 billion francs, it said.

SNECMA attributed the decline to the dollar's fall. But aviation sources said the group's finances had also been affected by Abu Dhabi's decision to postpone delivery of several Mirage fighter jets.

**Selected U.S.A./O.T.C. Quotations**

Symbol	High	Low	Ask
Alan Jones Pl	1 3/4	2 1/4	
Bitter Corp.	2	2 1/4	
Chiron	13 1/2	14 1/4	
Gold Glob USA Inc.	4 1/4	4 3/4	
Goodmark Food	10 1/4	10 1/2	
MAG Holdings	1 1/4	1 1/2	
NAV-AIR	1/2	1	

With compliments of Investors Guide to Profits  
These are indicative market prices

**FIXED INCOME TRANSWORLD FUND**

Société d'investissement à capital variable  
Siège social: Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, R.C. Luxembourg B - 22648

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'assemblée générale ordinaire qui se tiendra le 17 mai 1988 à 10.00 heures en l'hôtel de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, pour délibérer sur le suivant:

**ORDRE DU JOUR**

1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux Comptes.
2. Approbation de l'état des actifs nets et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1987, affectation du résultat.
3. Décharge aux administrateurs et au commissaire.
4. Ratification de la cooptation de deux administrateurs.
5. Nominations statutaires.

Aucun quorum n'est requis pour les points à l'ordre du jour de l'assemblée générale annuelle et les décisions seront prises à la majorité des actions présentes ou représentées à l'assemblée.

Pour être admis à l'assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur sont priés de déposer leurs actions cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Le Conseil d'Administration

**STRATEGIC INTERNATIONAL GOLD FUND S.A.**  
Société Anonyme

**NOTICE OF MEETING**

Notice is hereby given that the first Annual General Meeting of STRATEGIC INTERNATIONAL GOLD FUND will be held at the Registered Office in Luxembourg, 10A, Boulevard Royal, on:

Wednesday, 11th May, 1988 at 11 hours.

for the purpose of considering the following Agenda:

1. To receive and adopt the Management Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1987.
2. To receive and adopt the Report of the Statutory Auditor for the year ended 31st December, 1987.
3. To receive and adopt the Annual Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1987.
4. To grant discharge to the Directors and the Statutory Auditor in respect of the execution of their mandates to 31st December, 1987.
5. To receive and act on the statutory nomination for election of Directors and the Statutory Auditor for a new term of one year.
6. To appropriate the earnings.
7. To transact any other business.

The resolutions will be carried by a majority of those present or represented.

The shareholders on record at the date of the meeting are entitled to vote or give proxies. Proxies should arrive at the Registered Office of the Company not later than twenty-four hours before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
J.P. Moreau  
Secretary General

**B S I**

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SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'INVESTISSEMENT  
Valeur nette d'inventaire au 25-04-88 U.S. \$100.81

CONSEILLER EN INVESTISSEMENT  
FALUEL-MARMOY FINANCE  
24, RUE MURELLO - F-75008 PARIS



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**If you're not interested in foreign markets, just turn the page.**

And while you're turning, somebody out there is making plans to grab the customers your company needs. Maybe it's already happening. A lot of companies make the news by learning about the international marketplace the hard way. Are we trying to tell you there's an easy way? Not really. Except that the easiest way is probably to work the hardest. But if you are taking foreign sales seriously, the transaction skills we've developed over the years could make life easier for you. Remember, these are the markets we grew up in. And our business keeps growing.

**Swiss Bank Corporation**  
Schweizerischer Bankverein  
Société de Banque Suisse

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General Management in CH-4002 Basle, Aeschenplatz 6, and in CH-8022 Zurich, Paradeplatz 6. Over 200 offices throughout Switzerland. Worldwide network (branches, subsidiaries and representatives): Europe: Amsterdam, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, London, Luxembourg, Madrid, Manchester, Monte Carlo, Munich, Paris. North America: Atlanta, Calgary, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Montreal, New York, San Francisco, Toronto, Vancouver. Latin America: Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Lima, Mexico, Panama, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo. Caribbean: Grand Cayman, Nassau. Middle East: Bahrain, Cairo, Tehran. Africa: Johannesburg. Asia: Hong Kong, Osaka, Singapore, Tokyo. Australia: Melbourne, Sydney.

Lines Zürich SBV 2188

**TOTAL**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 1987**

At its meeting on 26 April 1988, the Board of Directors reviewed the 1987 consolidated financial statements of the TOTAL group. The main items, in millions of French Francs, are as follows:

	1986	1987
Turnover	95,772	87,987
Funds generated from operations	4,114	6,647
Stock holding effect	(7,500)	236
Funds from operations net of stock holding effect	11,614	6,427
Consolidated result	1,246	1,556
Minority share	(775)	94
Net result (TCFF share)	(471)	1,456

The falling in oil prices led to better results in crude oil production activities. On the other hand, profits on gas production were lower due to a drop in production and a downturn in selling prices, which partially mirrored, with a time lag, crude price trends in 1986.

On the refining-marketing side, the accounting results of the US subsidiary declined, while those of the other subsidiaries underwent a significant recovery. The improvement was insufficient however to prevent CRD TOTAL FRANCE from recording once again a very substantial operating loss.

Gross capital expenditure amounted to F 8,700 million against F 9,600 million in 1986; most of this was in the upstream sector. Considerable disinvestment took place, notably the sale of the Illinois refining-marketing subsidiary. This is reflected in the consolidated financial statements as a F 1,000 million capital gain.

Several significant events in late 1987 and early 1988 are worth mentioning:

- Start up of the Alwyn Field in the UK North Sea.
- Takeover of a Canadian gold mining company, GETTY RESOURCES.
- public offer for the shares and share warrants held by the minority shareholders of CRD TOTAL FRANCE.
- acquisition of CSX OIL AND GAS in the United States.

These items will have a significant impact as from 1988 only.

**ROYAL GROUP**







CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips on Interest Rate Fears

NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower in New York against most currencies Thursday, dropping below 1.67 Deutsche marks, a level that previously had prompted purchases of the U.S. currency.

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes London Dollar Rates for Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, and British pound.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.6698 DM, down from 1.6748 at Wednesday's close; at 124.525 yen, slightly down from 124.85; at 5.6740 French francs, down from 5.6860; and at 1.3850 Swiss francs, almost unchanged from 1.3870.

Sweden Raises Key Rate to Curb Spending

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's central bank said Thursday that it was raising a key interest rate as part of efforts to clamp down on a spending and credit boom that threatened to boost inflation.

Oil Prices Sink Amid Fears That Accord May Elude OPEC

NEW YORK — Oil prices sank Thursday as traders took profits and re-evaluated accounts amid fears that OPEC officials meeting in Vienna would fail to reach agreement on a plan to cut exports.

Analysts believe the proposed 900,000 barrel-a-day drop in oil exports from both groups could boost oil prices by as much as \$3 a barrel.

JAPANESE: After T-Bonds and Real Estate, They're After U.S. Companies

flush with cash and connections to Japanese clients, but weak in merger and acquisition experience and the U.S. investment banks.

can outbid potential competitors. "If they really want it, they can certainly afford it better than the rest of us," said Mr. Leswing of First Boston.

FORD: Automaker Sets a Record With Quarterly Profit of \$1.62 Billion

(Continued from Page 1) its Cologne plant to meet demand for Fiesta and Scorpio models. The shifts will build an extra 4,000 cars.

helped increase sales. Ford's U.S. car-market share grew from the year-before period by 1.8 percentage points to 21.8 percent.

Such as Tajiri Okusu, a vice president of Morgan Stanley in Tokyo, counter that Japanese clients turn to them for help with the most complex deals.

Thursday's OTC Prices. MASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AAM, ADC, AIG, etc.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table H: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table I: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table J: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table K: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table L: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table M: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table N: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table O: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table P: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.







SPORTS

Orioles Lose No. 20, Tie Mark for Futility

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MINNEAPOLIS — After losing from poor pitching, poor hitting, poor fielding and plain bad luck, the Baltimore Orioles tied the American League record for consecutive losses with a different shortcoming.

Manager Frank Robinson assumed responsibility for the latest BASEBALL ROUNDUP
defeat, a 7-6 decision to the Minnesota Twins here Wednesday night. The Orioles' losing streak is now 20 games.

"I didn't do a good managing job in the eighth inning," Robinson said. "I'll take the blame for this one."

Admittedly, reliever Bill Scherzer might share the blame. The 30-year-old left-hander, who had just been recalled from the minors, gave up back-to-back eighth-inning home runs to Kent Hrbek and Tim Laidner, snapping a 4-4 tie and moving the Orioles within three losses of the modern major-league mark for consecutive futility, held by the 1961 Philadelphia Phillies.

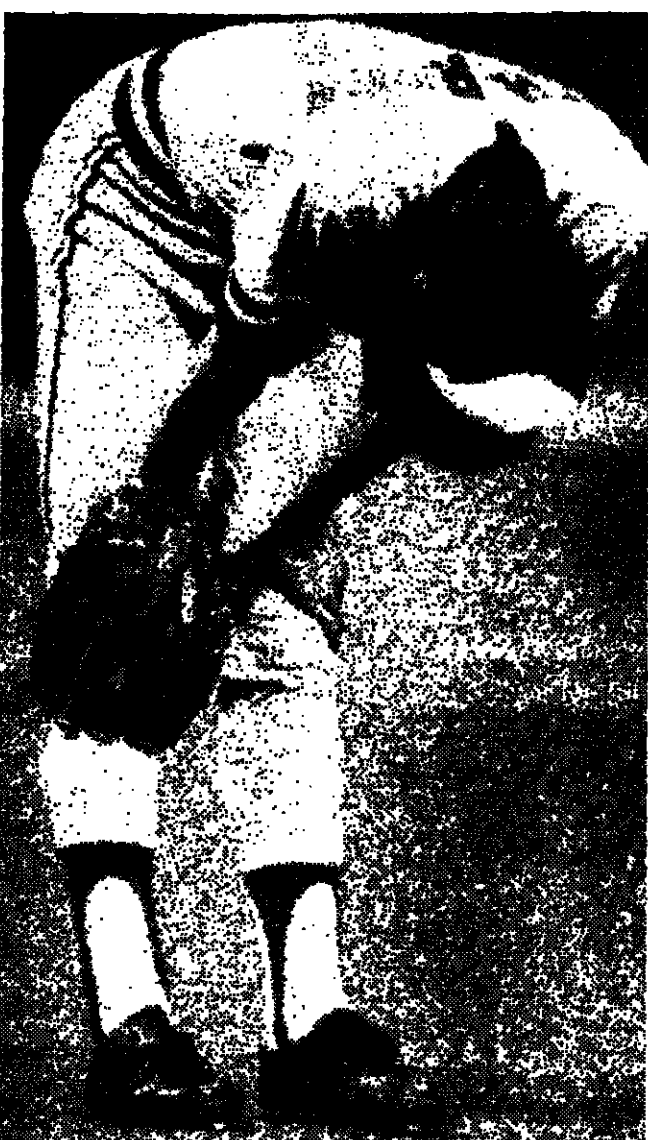
"If I ever had a worse game in my life, I don't know what it was," said Scherzer, who was close to tears. "You've got 24 guys on a team, and I'm sure everyone feels like I'm doing it, but when you're the pitcher it feels worse. If performance is graded A to F, mine was a G."

Struggling Carlton Released by Twins

The Associated Press
MINNEAPOLIS — Steve Carlton, one of the best left-handers ever and the winningest active pitcher in the major leagues, was released Wednesday by the Minnesota Twins.

Carlton, 43, the only pitcher in baseball history to win four Cy Young Awards, was 0-1 this year with an earned-run average of 16.76; in 9 1/2 innings, he allowed 20 hits, 18 earned runs and five home runs.

"In a 23-year career, Carlton's record is 325-244. He is among baseball's all-time leaders in victories, strikeouts (4,136), innings pitched (5,216 1/3), complete games (254), starts (709) and shutouts (55).



Oriole reliever Bill Scherzer, after consecutive eighth-inning home runs by Kent Hrbek and Tim Laidner. The game had been tied, 4-4.

that saw Nolan Ryan, 41, flirt with a sixth career no-hitter for 8 1/2 innings. Ryan surrendered a looping single to center by Mike Schmidt with one out in the ninth; Philadelphia eventually tied the score, 2-2, forcing extra innings. Dave Smith, who retired the Phils in order in the 10th, was the winner.

Cardinals 2, Padres 1: In San Diego, Tom Brunansky homered in the fifth for the night's first run and scored the game-winner on rookie Luis Alcala's seventh-inning single.

Giants 6, Pirates 4: In San Francisco, Kevin Mitchell drove in Brett Butler three times to help the Giants end a four-game skid and stop Pittsburgh's winning streak at four.

Expos 1, Reds 0: In Montreal, Pascual Perez threw his first career two-hitter and struck out 10 in blanking Cincinnati. Perez gave up a single to Bo Diaz in the second and an infield single to Chris Sabo in the ninth.

Dodgers 4, Cubs 0: In Los Angeles, pitcher Don Sutton drove in a run with a suicide-squeeze bunt and scattered four singles over six innings for his 322d career victory.

Mets 5, Braves 2: In Atlanta, Keith Hernandez hit a two-run homer and Mookie Wilson drove home two runs in a five-run ninth that rallied New York. (UPI, AP)

Lakers, Celtics Again — Probably

By Sam Goldaper
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — With the National Basketball Association playoffs having begun Thursday night, a question asked since last June suddenly took on immediacy: Can the Los Angeles Lakers become the

probably the NBA's toughest player to match up against. The Knicks will counter with youth, a flock of different defensive deployments and the best center combination in the league — Patrick Ewing and Bill Cartwright.

Milwaukee Bucks vs. Atlanta Hawks: Dominique Wilkins, the league's second-best scorer, shot 37 percent from the field in the last five regular-season games, and playmaker Glenn Rivers lost his outside touch, which helps explain why the Hawks struggled into the playoffs. Atlanta also lost strongman Jon Koncak to a knee injury.

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Houston Rockets vs. Dallas Mavericks: After winning a franchise-record 55 games and the Midwest Division title a year ago, Dallas was upset in the opening round of the playoffs by Seattle. After leading the division for much of this season, Dallas folded in the waning weeks and finished behind Denver. Although the Mavericks had a 4-2

edge over Houston this year, their performance of late makes this a difficult matchup to predict. Houston, which dismantled its heralded Twin Towers earlier in the season by trading Ralph Sampson to Golden State, is better than its 46-36 finish indicates. But can Joe Barry Carroll, whom the Rockets got for Sampson, rise to the occasion?

Utah Jazz vs. Portland Trail Blazers: Frank Layden, the Utah coach and quipster, was being quite honest when he said this series would determine which team wins the sacrificial lamb for Los Angeles in the conference semifinal. Layden stressed that his assessment wasn't meant to detract from either team, but to point up the Lakers' supremacy. With Karl Malone scoring between 31 and 41 points and grabbing between 11 and 19 rebounds, Utah won four of the five regular-season meetings between the teams (playmaker John Stockton registered the league's season-assist high with 26 against Portland). The Trail Blazers, with 23 victories, were one of the NBA's surprising teams as Jerome Kersey and Kevin Duckworth grew from unheralded sub-

stitutes into outstanding starters. San Antonio Spurs vs. Los Angeles Lakers: This figures to be the opening-round's yawner. The two teams really don't belong on the same court; the Lakers averaged better than 136 points a game in winning all five regular-season meetings. San Antonio is the second team in league history to make the playoffs after losing 50 or more games. It is also the NBA's worst defensive team, surrendering an average of 118.5 points a game.

Seattle SuperSonics vs. Denver Nuggets: This one could be the best in the West. Despite injuries to Calvin Natt and Wayne Cooper, both front-line starters, the Nuggets won the franchise-record 54 games and led the league in scoring (116.7 a game). Much of Denver's success stems from the pre-season trade in which it acquired Michael Adams and Jay Vincent from Washington. In addition to piling up 503 assists, the 5-foot-9 (1.75-meter) Adams had at least one 3-point basket in his last 41 games. Seattle again was the only team to the league to have three players who averaged 20 points or more a game — Dale Ellis (25.8), Kevin McHale (21.4) and Tom Chambers (20.4).

VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

From No Thanks to True Love

By Tony Kornheiser
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Like you, I was chagrined the Los Angeles Clippers juggernaut barely missed the final cut for the NBA playoffs. Maybe next year, maybe 2001.

Instead of picking series winners, I've separated the kaboodle into teams I like in the playoffs, teams I don't like in the playoffs and teams I don't trust in the playoffs.

and to the finesse offense, and find a way to overcome them. Milwaukee has grand old names — Silko, Cummings, Moncrief, Lucas, Pierce, Presley. They've been around since Gettysburg. The Bucks are deep and experienced. Why did they win only 42 games? I like Chicago, Cleveland, Utah and Portland. If any of them wins the championship, you can eat liver. So, of course, they play each other in the first round.

I don't like San Antonio, Washington, New York, Seattle, Atlanta and Detroit. None of these teams will win the title this year. If one does, I will eat liver.

The Bulls are like George Chuvalo, a working-class step for a contender on the way up.

Portland has its own unknown point guard, Terry Porter, and an unknown forward, Jerome Kersey. Clyde Drexler has become a big-time scorer, and Kiki Vandeweghe always was. The surprise is how effective Kevin Duckworth has become now that he's no longer larger than a pro football lineman. You're looking at a whole package, including playoff vets like Maurice Lucas and Caldwell Jones. This is everybody's dark horse; this is Mario Cuomo.

The Knicks are like George Chuvalo, a working-class step for a contender on the way up.

Denver's a terrific team to watch: run, pass, score. It has had a terrific second half (28-11 since the all-star break, best in the league) and Doug Moe is, hands down, the coach of the year. But the Nuggets never do well in playoffs. Their opponents get used to the altitude

What's not to love? Magic Johnson and Larry Bird have done it for so long, only a fool would say they won't do it again.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Baseball and Hockey, listing various games and scores.

Table titled 'Wednesday's Line Scores' listing baseball game results.

Table titled 'NHL Playoffs' listing hockey game results.

Table titled 'Playoff Schedule' listing upcoming playoff games.

Table titled 'National League' listing baseball game results.

Table titled 'American League' listing baseball game results.

Table titled 'Major League Standings' listing team performance.

Table titled 'National League' listing baseball game results.

Blues Ousted, Red Wings Gird for Oilers

The Associated Press
DETROIT — Doormats of the National Hockey League two years ago, the Detroit Red Wings qualified for their second straight trip to the Campbell Conference finals

Wednesday night with a 4-3 victory over the St. Louis Blues.

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS
at 3-3. Tim Higgins scored his first playoff goal with 2:25 remaining, giving Detroit the victory and the Norris Division title in five games.

Higgins took a loose puck along the right boards, skated around defenseman Paul Cavallini and beat goalie Greg Millen with a backhander on an unassisted goal.

"The bottom line is they're a heck of a team," said Jacques Martin, the St. Louis coach. "They're well-balanced, when you consider that one of their checkers scored the winning goal."

The Red Wings have become a title contender since Jacques Demers became coach before the 1986-87 season. Last year, they were eliminated in the playoff semifinals by Edmonton, which won the title, in five tight games. Next Tuesday a rematch will begin.



Tim Higgins, setting up to beat Greg Millen with the game-winner.

Steve Bozek gave St. Louis a 3-2 lead at 4:04 of the third period, but John Chabot's third tally of the playoffs, 1:37 later, tied the game

IOC Calls for a June Meeting On S. Africa, Boycott Threats

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
STOCKHOLM — The International Olympic Committee, distressed at repeated boycott threats by black African nations, called a special meeting Thursday to underline its anti-apartheid stance on South Africa.

Black African nations pulled out of the Montreal Games in 1976 to protest a South African tour by a New Zealand rugby squad. Superpower boycotts dented the Olympics full representation in 1980 and '84.

The June 21 meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, will "reaffirm IOC policy regarding" the racially segregated nation, said Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president. The IOC expelled South Africa more than a decade ago because of its racial policies and has rejected several requests for readmission.

The latest rumblings over South Africa came late last year, concerning a possible boycott of Seoul if tennis players who competed in Johannesburg competed in the Games. That issue died, but now a proposed all-star rugby tour of South Africa and the eligibility of Zola Budd, a South African native now running for Britain, have fanned the flames.

Sam Ramsamy, secretary general of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, said Wednesday that international track federation action in Budd's case, finding her in violation of the spirit of its rules against participation in South Africa, had greatly decreased boycott possibilities.

But he said he will ask for IOC help in pressuring the now remaining international governing bodies with ties to South Africa to change their ways. Tennis and gymnastics are among them.

Another source said that, with the defusing of a possible boycott by East-bloc countries, Samaranch sees the African issue as the lone remaining potential trouble spot for September's Summer Games in Seoul. "He wants to do everything

he can to make sure there are no problems," the source said.

WASHINGTON — Stunned Rick Strom, coach of the U.S. national basketball team, said Wednesday that he would not lead the team to the Seoul Olympics because of the apartheid issue.

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Advertisement section containing various classified ads for real estate, legal services, and other services.



OBSERVER

Needle in a Hair Stack

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — The telephone just rang and I picked it up and — this is no joke — a machine said, "Hello, I'm from the Hair Loss Council." Before it could say another word, I hung up, as I always do when machines try to start phone conversations.

Suzanne Farrell's Battle to Dance Again

By Paula Span
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — Suzanne Farrell had told herself, after the operation that replaced her arthritic hip with a plastic one last year, that the object was simply "to be normal."



Despite a plastic hip, the dancer is again appearing on the stage.

She felt most sore and least flexible. The milestone she remembers most was the day she fell in class. "I had gotten some of my nerve back," she says. "Instead of doing two pirouettes, I was going for three."

the fervor. "I was pretty much in my own little world. A year and a half is a long time. Yet when I got out there, I had memories, physical and mental feelings of having been there before. It became homey."

PEOPLE

Substitute Ballerina Wins London Opinion

It was fairy-tale night at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in London, when the leading ballerina in the Royal Ballet's "Swan Lake" injured herself in front of a packed house, danced on in pain, then had to be replaced by a dancer who didn't know the role.

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